

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS

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No. 17.

A LIST OF THE STATE AND INSULAR HEALTH AUTHORITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

ALABAMA.¹

State health officer:

W. H. Sanders, M. D., Montgomery.

State board of censors of the medical association, acting as a State committee of public health:

W. H. Sanders, M. D., chairman, Montgomery.

Glenn Andrews, M. D., Montgomery.

S. G. Gay, M. D., Selma.

I. L. Watkins, M. D., Montgomery.

S. W. Welch, M. D., Talladega.

Chas. A. Mohr, M. D., Mobile.

V. P. Gaines, M. D., Mobile.

D. F. Talley, M. D., Birmingham.

L. W. Johnston, M. D., Tuskegee.

R. M. Cunningham, M. D., Birmingham.

ARIZONA.

State board of health:

Gov. George W. P. Hunt, president, Phoenix.

Attorney General George Purdy Bullard, vice president, Phoenix.

R. N. Looney, M. D., secretary and superintendent of health, Prescott.

ARKANSAS.

State board of health:

Morgan Smith, M. D., Little Rock.

W. P. Parks, M. D., Mena.

L. A. Buckner, M. D., Dermott.

S. D. Hughes, M. D., Wilmar.

B. A. Fletcher, M. D., Augusta.

T. J. Stout, M. D., Brinkley.

F. B. Young, M. D., Springdale.

¹ The Medical Association of the State of Alabama is the State board of health and elects an executive officer known as the State health officer.

CALIFORNIA.

State board of health:

Martin Regensburger, M. D., president, San Francisco.
W. Le Moyne Wills, M. D., vice president, Los Angeles.
William F. Snow, M. D., secretary and executive officer, Sacramento.
Wallace A. Briggs, M. D., Sacramento.
F. K. Ainsworth, M. D., San Francisco.
O. Stansbury, M. D., Chico.
James H. Parkinson, M. D., Sacramento.

COLORADO.

State board of health:

Sherman Williams, M. D., president.
Jacob Campbell, M. D., vice president, Boulder.
Paul S. Hunter, M. D., secretary and executive officer, Denver.
Crum Epler, M. D., treasurer, Pueblo.
S. R. McKelevy, Denver.
H. F. Merryweather, Denver.
L. G. Crosby, M. D., Ouray.
A. W. Scott, Fort Collins.

CONNECTICUT.

State board of health:

Edward K. Root, M. D., president, Hartford.
Joseph H. Townsend, M. D., secretary and executive officer, Hartford.
J. Frederick Jackson, C. E., New Haven.
Lewis Sperry, South Windsor.
Albert W. Phillips, M. D., Derby.
Arthur J. Wolff, M. D., Hartford.
Louis J. Pons, M. D., Roxbury.

DELAWARE.

State board of health:

William P. Orr, M. D., president, Lewes.
A. E. Frantz, M. D., secretary and executive officer, Wilmington.
J. W. Clifton, M. D., Smyrna.
W. F. Haines, M. D., Seaford.
J. A. Draper, M. D., Wilmington.
E. R. Steele, M. D., Dover.
C. A. Ritchie, M. D., Wilmington.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Health officer:

W. C. Woodward, M. D., Washington.

FLORIDA.

State board of health:

E. M. Hendry, president, Tampa.
H. L. Simpson, M. D., Pensacola.
John G. Christopher, Jacksonville.

State health officer and secretary State board of health:

Joseph Y. Porter, M. D., Jacksonville.

GEORGIA.**State board of health:**

Samuel C. Benedict, M. D., president, Athens.
 Howard J. Williams, M. D., vice president, Macon.
 H. F. Harris, M. D., secretary and director of laboratories, Atlanta.
 W. W. Owens, M. D., Savannah.
 Thos. J. McArthur, M. D., Cordele.
 Jas. H. McDuffie, M. D., Columbus.
 Robert F. Maddox, Atlanta.
 Howard J. Williams, M. D., Macon.
 R. M. Harbin, M. D., Rome.
 Arthur D. Little, M. D., Thomasville.

HAWAII.**Territorial board of health:**

J. S. B. Pratt, M. D., president.
 Attorney General Wade Warren Thayer.
 F. C. Smith.
 A. R. Keller.
 D. Kalauokalani, sr.
 George R. Carter.
 W. C. Hobdy, M. D.

Secretary Territorial board of health:

K. B. Porter, Honolulu.

IDAHO.**State board of health:**

W. R. Hamilton, M. D., president, Weiser.
 Ralph Falk, M. D., secretary and executive officer, Boise.
 State Engineer F. P. King.
 Attorney General J. H. Peterson.
 O. B. Steeley, Pocatello.

ILLINOIS.**State board of health:**

George W. Webster, M. D., president, Chicago.
 _____, secretary and executive officer, Springfield.
 Charles J. Boswell, M. D., Mounds.
 R. E. Niedringhaus, M. D., Granite City.
 Walter R. Schussler, M. D., Orland.
 P. H. Wessel, M. D., Moline.
 Henry Richings, M. D., Rockford.

INDIANA.**State board of health:**

T. Henry Davis, M. D., president, Richmond.
 James S. Boyers, M. D., vice president, Decatur.
 J. N. Hurty, M. D., secretary, Indianapolis.
 John R. Hicks, M. D., Covington.
 H. H. Sutton, M. D., Aurora.

IOWA.**State board of health:**

Albert de Bey, M. D., president, Orange City.
 Attorney General George Cosson, Des Moines.
 State Veterinarian J. I. Gibson, Des Moines.
 Lafayette Higgins, C. E., Des Moines.

- G. F. Severs, M. D., Centerville.
- J. L. Tamisiea, Missouri Valley.
- T. U. McManus, M. D., Waterloo.
- E. E. Richardson, M. D., Webster City.
- G. A. Smith, M. D., Clinton.
- G. A. Huntoon, M. D., Des Moines.
- Henry Albert, M. D., director bacteriological laboratory, Iowa City.

Secretary and executive officer, State board of health:

Guilford H. Sumner, M. D., Des Moines.

KANSAS.

State board of health:

- O. D. Walker, M. D., president, Salina.
- V. C. Eddy, M. D., vice president, Colby.
- B. J. Alexander, M. D., Hiawatha.
- C. D. Welch, attorney, Coffeyville.
- Clay E. Coburn, M. D., Kansas City.
- C. H. Lerrigo, M. D., Topeka.
- J. S. Cumings, M. D., Bronson.
- Jesse Orr, M. D., Olathe.
- M. L. Hunt, M. D., Emporia.
- W. O. Thompson, M. D., Dodge City.

Secretary and executive officer, State board of health:

S. J. Crumbine, M. D., Topeka.

KENTUCKY.

State board of health:

- John G. South, M. D., president, Frankfort.
- J. N. McCormack, M. D., secretary and executive officer, Bowling Green.
- C. A. Fish, M. D., Frankfort.
- O. C. Robertson, M. D., Cynthiana.
- Charles Z. Aud, M. D., Cecilian.
- I. A. Shirley, M. D., Winchester.
- Geo. T. Fuller, M. D., Mayfield.
- W. W. Richmond, M. D., Clinton.

LOUISIANA.

State board of health:

- Oscar Dowling, M. D., president, New Orleans.
- A. H. Gladden, M. D., vice president, Monroe.
- T. T. Tarlton, M. D., Grand Coteau.
- Herman Oechsner, M. D., New Orleans.
- H. B. White, M. D., Gueydan.
- Thomas A. Roy, M. D., Mansura.
- B. A. Ledbetter, M. D., New Orleans.

Secretary and treasurer, State board of health:

Wm. M. Perkins, M. D., New Orleans.

MAINE.

State board of health:

- Charles D. Smith, M. D., president, Portland.
- A. G. Young, M. D., secretary and executive officer, Augusta.
- G. M. Woodcock, M. D., Bangor.
- Richard H. Stubbs, M. D., Augusta.
- Marshall P. Cram, Ph. D., Brunswick.
- W. L. Haskell, M. D., Lewiston.
- Eugene W. Goss, Auburn.

MARYLAND.**State board of health:**

William H. Welch, M. D., president.
 John S. Fulton, M. D., secretary and executive officer, 6 East Franklin Street,
 Baltimore.
 Nathan R. Gorter, M. D., Baltimore.
 Edgar A. Jones, M. D.
 Mr. John E. Greiner.
 Hon. Edgar Allan Poe.
 William W. Ford, M. D.

MASSACHUSETTS.**State board of health:**

Henry P. Walcott, M. D., chairman, Cambridge.
 Joseph A. Plouff, Ware.
 Julian A. Mead, M. D., Watertown.
 Hiram F. Mills, C. E., Lawrence.
 Robert W. Lovett, M. D., Boston.
 C. E. McGillicuddy, Worcester.
 Clement F. Coogan, Pittsfield.

Secretary State board of health:

Mark W. Richardson, M. D., secretary and executive officer, Boston.

MICHIGAN.**State board of health:**

Victor C. Vaughan, M. D., president, Ann Arbor.
 R. L. Dixon, M. D., secretary and executive officer, Lansing.
 Charles M. Ranger, A. B., Battle Creek.
 John H. Kellogg, M. D., Battle Creek.
 Thomas M. Koon, M. D., Grand Rapids.
 Edward L. Abrams, M. D., Hancock.
 Andrew Biddle, M. D., Detroit.

MINNESOTA.**State board of health:**

W. A. Jones, M. D., president, Minneapolis.
 B. J. Merrill, M. D., vice president, Stillwater.
 H. M. Bracken, M. D., secretary and executive officer, St. Paul.
 C. W. More, M. D., Eveleth.
 C. Graham, M. D., Rochester.
 R. O. Earl, M. D., St. Paul.
 W. C. Chambers, M. D., Blue Earth.
 C. L. Green, M. D., St. Paul.
 Frank Burton, M. D., Minneapolis.
 O. J. Hagen, M. D., Moorhead.

MISSISSIPPL**State board of health:**

G. S. Bryan, M. D., president, Amory.
 John Darrington, M. D., Yazoo City.
 T. E. Ross, M. D., Hattiesburg.
 E. A. Cheek, M. D., Arcola.
 I. W. Cooper, M. D., Newton.
 Theodore Borroum, M. D., Corinth.

S. E. Eason, M. D., New Albany.
M. J. Alexander, M. D., Tunica.
J. Sidney Sharp, M. D., Grenada.
W. W. Reynolds, M. D., Meridian.
W. W. Hall, M. D., Lumberton.
C. E. Catchings, M. D., Woodville.
J. R. Jiggitts, M. D., Canton.

Secretary board of health:

E. H. Galloway, M. D., Jackson.

MISSOURI.

State board of health:

G. B. Schultz, M. D., president, Cape Girardeau.
L. E. Bunte, M. D., vice president, St. Louis.
Frank B. Hiller, M. D., secretary, Jefferson City.
Ernest F. Robinson, M. D., Kansas City.
Ira W. Upshaw, M. D., St. Louis.
F. W. Burke, M. D., Laclede.
F. B. Fuson, M. D., Springfield.

MONTANA.

State board of health:

D. J. Donohue, M. D., president, Glendive.
W. F. Cogswell, M. D., secretary and executive officer, Helena.
State Veterinarian, W. J. Butler, M. D., Helena.
Gov. Samuel V. Stewart, Helena.
Attorney General D. M. Kelly, Helena.
C. E. K. Vidal, M. D., Great Falls.
C. T. Pigot, M. D., Roundup.

NEBRASKA.¹

State board of health:

Gov. John H. Morehead, Lincoln.
Attorney General Grant G. Martin, Lincoln.
Superintendent of Public Instruction James E. Delzell, Lincoln.

Board of secretaries:

H. B. Cummins, M. D., president, Seward.
E. Arthur Carr, M. D., vice president, Lincoln.
P. F. Dodson, M. D., treasurer, Wilber.
C. P. Fall, M. D., Beatrice.

State health inspector:

W. H. Wilson, M. D., Lincoln.

NEVADA.

State board of health:

W. H. Hood, M. D., president, Reno.
S. L. Lee, M. D., secretary, Carson City.
O. P. Johnstone, M. D., Reno.

¹ The State board of health consists of the governor, the attorney general, and the superintendent of public instruction. The governor appoints 4 physicians to be secretaries, and a proper person to be State health inspector.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.**State board of health:**

G. P. Conn, M. D., president, Concord.
 James P. Tuttle, attorney general, Manchester.
 Gov. Samuel D. Felker, Rochester.
 Frank E. Kittredge, M. D., Nashua.
 Robert Fletcher, C. E., Hanover.

Secretary and executive officer, State board of health:

Irving A. Watson, M. D., Concord.

NEW JERSEY.**State board of health:**

John H. Capstick, president, Boonton.
 Jacob C. Price, M. D., secretary and executive officer, Branchville.
 William H. Chew, Camden.
 Herbert W. Johnson, Haddonfield.
 Richard C. Newton, M. D., Montclair.
 Oliver Kelly, Metuchen.

NEW MEXICO.**State board of health and medical examiners:**

J. F. Pearce, M. D., president, Albuquerque.
 W. E. Kaser, M. D., vice president, Las Vegas.
 J. A. Massie, M. D., secretary, Santa Fe.
 William D. Radcliffe, M. D., treasurer, Belen.
 F. F. Doepp, M. D., Carlsbad.
 J. G. Moir, M. D., Deming.
 L. G. Rice, M. D., Albuquerque.

NEW YORK.**Commissioner of health:**

Eugene H. Porter, A. M., M. D., Albany.

NORTH CAROLINA.¹**State board of health:**

J. Howell Way, M. D., president, Waynesville.
 Richard H. Lewis, M. D., Raleigh.
 Edward J. Wood, M. D., Wilmington.
 J. E. Ashcraft, M. D., Monroe.
 David T. Tayloe, M. D., Washington.
 J. L. Ludlow, C. E., Winston-Salem.
 W. O. Spencer, M. D., Winston-Salem.
 Thomas E. Anderson, M. D., Statesville.
 Charles O'H. Laughinghouse, Greenville.

Secretary and treasurer State board of health and State health officer:

W. S. Rankin, M. D., Raleigh.

¹ The State board of health consists of five persons (one of whom is a sanitary engineer) appointed by the governor, and four members of the medical society of the State of North Carolina, chosen by the medical society by ballot. The board of health elects a secretary-treasurer, who is known as the State health officer.

NORTH DAKOTA.

State board of health:

- Attorney General Andrew Miller, president, Bismarck.
- C. E. Bennett, M. D., vice president, Aneta.
- J. Grassick, M. D., superintendent of health, Grand Forks.

OHIO.

State board of health:

- Oscar Hasencamp, M. D., president, Toledo.
- Josiah Hartzell, vice president, Canton.
- E. F. McCampbell, M. D., secretary and executive officer, Columbus.
- R. H. Grube, M. D., Xenia.
- John W. Hill, C. E., Cincinnati.
- H. T. Sutton, M. D., Zanesville.
- Wm. T. Miller, M. D., Cleveland.
- Frank Warner, M. D., Columbus.

OKLAHOMA.¹

State commissioner of health:

- J. C. Mahr, M. D., Oklahoma City.

OREGON.

State board of health:

- Alfred Kinney, M. D., president, Astoria.
- E. B. Pickel, M. D., vice president, Medford.
- Calvis S. White, secretary and State health office, Portland.
- Prof. Emile F. Pernot, M. S., State bacteriologist, Portland.
- C. J. Smith, M. D., Pendleton.
- Andrew C. Smith, M. D., Portland.
- E. A. Pierce, M. D., Portland.
- W. B. Morse, M. D., Salem.

PENNSYLVANIA.²

State department of health:

Commissioner of health:

- Samuel G. Dixon, M. D., LL. D., Harrisburg.

Advisory board:

- Adolph Koenig, M. D., Pittsburgh.
- Lee Masterson, C. E., Johnstown.
- Charles B. Penrose, M. D., Philadelphia.
- B. H. Warren, M. D., West Chester.
- George W. Guthrie, M. D., Wilkes-Barre.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Director of health and chief quarantine officer:

- Victor G. Heiser, surgeon, United States Public Health Service.

¹ The law provides for a State board of health in charge of one commissioner, known as the State commissioner of health, who is appointed by the governor.

² The law provides for a department of health, consisting of a commissioner of health and an advisory board.

PORTO RICO.**Director of sanitation:**

William Fontaine Lippitt, M. D., San Juan.

Insular board of health:

F. del Valle Atilas, M. D., president, San Juan.

Jose N. Carbonell, M. D., San Juan.

Gustavo Munoz Diaz, San Juan.

Jorge Dominguez, M. D., San Juan.

Eliseo Font y Guillot, M. D.

Jose Lugo-Vina, M. D.

RHODE ISLAND.**State board of health:**

Alexander B. Briggs, M. D., president, Ashaway.

Gardner T. Swarts, M. D., secretary, and commissioner of public health, Providence.

William L. Harris, M. D., Providence.

Rev. George L. Locke, Bristol.

Rufus E. Darrah, M. D., Newport.

James O'Hare, Providence.

John H. Bennett, M. D., Pawtucket.

R. Morton Smith, M. D., Riverpoint.

SOUTH CAROLINA.¹**State board of health:**

A. W. Jones, comptroller general, Columbia.

Attorney General T. J. Peebles, Columbia.

South Carolina Medical Association.

Executive committee:

A. W. Jones, comptroller general, Columbia.

Attorney General T. J. Peebles, Columbia.

Robert Wilson, jr., M. D., chairman, Charleston.

D. B. Frontis, M. D., Ridge Spring.

C. C. Gambrell, M. D., Lugoff.

E. A. Hines, M. D., Seneca.

W. J. Burdell, M. D., Camden.

William Egleston, M. D., Hartsville.

W. M. Lester, M. D., Columbia.

Secretary and executive officer State board of health:

James A. Hayne, M. D., Columbia.

¹ The State board of health consists of the South Carolina Medical Association, together with the attorney and comptroller general of the State. The above-named medical association every seven years elects seven members to be recommended to the governor for appointment to cooperate with the State officers named to constitute an executive committee having power to act in the intervals between sessions of the State board of health. Upon the recommendation of the executive committee the governor appoints a State health officer, who becomes secretary and executive officer of the State board of health.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

State board of health:

- O. N. Hoyt, M. D., president, Pierre.
- P. B. Jenkins, M. D., vice president, Waubay.
- W. L. Vercoe, M. D., superintendent and secretary, Whitewood.
- R. T. Dott, M. D., Salem.
- H. R. Kenaston, M. D., Bonesteel.

TENNESSEE.

State board of health:

- R. E. Fort, M. D., president, Nashville.
- A. M. Gamble, M. D., vice president, Maryville.
- R. Q. Lillard, M. D., secretary and executive officer, Lebanon.
- Louis Leroy, M. D., Memphis.
- Hon. T. F. Peck, Nashville.

TEXAS.

State board of health:

- Ralph Steiner, M. D., president and State health officer, Austin.
- B. F. Calhoun, M. D., Beaumont.
- Hugh McLaurin, M. D., Dallas.
- K. H. Beall, M. D., Fort Worth.
- B. M. Worsham, M. D., El Paso.
- A. W. Fly, M. D., Galveston.
- S. M. Lister, M. D., Houston.

Secretary State board of health:

- R. P. Babcock, Austin.

UTAH.

State board of health:

- F. S. Bascom, M. D., president, Salt Lake City.
- T. B. Beatty, M. D., secretary and executive officer, Salt Lake City.
- W. R. Calderwood, M. D., Salt Lake City.
- D. O. Miner, M. D., Nephi.
- Fred Stauffer, M. D., Salt Lake City.
- A. F. Doremus, C. E., Salt Lake City.
- H. K. Merrill, M. D., Logan.

VERMONT.

State board of health:

- Charles S. Caverly, M. D., president, Rutland.
- Charles F. Dalton, M. D., secretary and executive officer, Burlington.
- F. Thomas Kidder, M. D., treasurer, Woodstock.

VIRGINIA.

State board of health:

- W. M. Smith, M. D., president, Alexandria.
 S. W. Hobson, M. D., vice president, Newport News.
 J. B. Fisher, M. D., secretary, Midlothian.
 A. G. Crockett, M. D., Max Meadows.
 T. C. Firebaugh, M. D., Harrisonburg.
 L. T. Royster, M. D., Norfolk.
 Lewis E. Harvie, M. D., Danville.
 George Ben Johnston, M. D., Richmond.
 Stuart McGuire, M. D., Richmond.
 Reid White, M. D., Lexington.
 O. C. Wright, M. D., Jarratts.
 George B. Lawson, M. D., Roanoke.

Health commissioner and executive officer of the State board of health:

- Ennion G. Williams, M. D., Richmond.

WASHINGTON.

State board of health:

- E. J. McCaustland, C. E., president, Seattle.
 Eugene R. Kelley, M. D., secretary and State commissioner of health, Seattle.
 Elmer E. Heg, M. D., Seattle.
 Edwin L. Kimball, M. D., Spokane.
 Wilson Johnston, M. D., Spokane.
 S. B. Nelson, D. V. M., State veterinarian, Pullman.
 Mrs. R. C. McCredie, Sunnyside.

WEST VIRGINIA.

State board of health:

- R. E. Vickers, M. D., president, Huntington.
 H. A. Barbee, M. D., secretary and executive officer, Point Pleasant.
 C. W. Halterman, M. D., Clarksburg.
 C. A. Wingerter, M. D., Wheeling.
 L. S. Brock, M. D., Morgantown.
 W. W. Golden, M. D., Elkins.
 M. V. Godbey, M. D., Charleston.
 J. E. Robins, M. D., Charleston.
 A. N. Frame, M. D., Parkersburg.
 H. M. Rymer, M. D., Harrisville.

WISCONSIN.

State board of health:

- William F. Whyte, M. D., president, Watertown.
 C. A. Harper, M. D., secretary and executive officer, Madison.
 C. H. Sutherland, M. D., Janesville.
 E. S. Hayes, M. D., Eau Claire.
 C. H. Stoddard, M. D., Milwaukee.
 Hasso A. Meilike, M. D., Clintonville.
 Lawrence P. Mayer, M. D., Hudson.

WYOMING.

State board of health:

- Herbert T. Harris, M. D., president, Basin.
 W. A. Wyman, M. D., secretary and executive officer, Cheyenne.
 Anna G. Hurd, M. D., Sheridan.

PREVALENCE OF DISEASE.

No health department, State or local, can effectively prevent or control disease without knowledge of when, where, and under what conditions cases are occurring.

IN CERTAIN STATES AND CITIES.

SMALLPOX.

State Reports for March, 1913.

Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.	Vaccination history of cases.			
		Number vaccinated within seven years preceding attack.	Number last vaccinated more than seven years preceding attack.	Number never successfully vaccinated.	Vaccination history not obtained or uncertain.
Massachusetts:					
Bristol County—					
Acushnet.....	5				5
Fairhaven.....	1				1
New Bedford.....	17				17
North Attleboro.....	1		1		
Total.....	24		1		23
Michigan:					
Berrien County—					
Sodus Township.....	23			19	4
Branch County—					
Coldwater city.....	1				1
Calhoun County—					
Eckford Township.....	1		1		
Battle Creek city.....	1				1
Marshall city.....	4			3	1
Cass County—					
Volinia Township.....	1				1
Eaton County—					
Charlotte city.....	2				2
Genesee County—					
Flint city.....	1	1			
Gratiot County—					
Lafayette Township.....	10			6	4
Ingham County—					
Aurelius Township.....	2			1	1
Delhi Township.....	1				1
Vevay Township.....	2			1	1
Lansing city.....	4				4
Kalamazoo County—					
Kalamazoo Township.....	1				1
Kalamazoo city.....	6			6	
Kent County—					
Sparta Village.....	1				1
Lapeer County—					
Burnside Township.....	1			1	
North Branch Township.....	5			5	
Macomb County—					
Richmond Village.....	2			1	1
Marquette County—					
Ishpeming city.....	2			1	1

SMALLPOX—Continued.

State Reports for March, 1913—Continued.

Places.	Vaccination history of cases.				
	Number of new cases reported during month.	Number vaccinated within seven years preceding attack.	Number last vaccinated more than seven years preceding attack.	Number never successfully vaccinated.	Vaccination history not obtained or uncertain.
Michigan—Continued.					
Monroe County—					
Erie Township.....	1				1
Lasalle Township.....	1				1
Raisinville Township.....	1		1		
Whiteford Township.....	1			1	
Monroe city.....	22		3	19	
Saginaw County—					
Saginaw city.....	2	1		1	
St. Clair County—					
Clay Township.....	8				8
Cottrellville Township.....	6			4	2
Emmet Township.....	1				1
Ira Township.....	3				3
Kimball Township.....	3			3	
Marine City city.....	2			2	
Schoolcraft County—					
Manistique city.....	1				1
Shiawassee County—					
Durand Village.....	1			1	
Van Buren County—					
Waverly Township.....	3			2	1
Washtenaw County—					
Ann Arbor city.....	3			2	1
Wayne County—					
Detroit city.....	76			76	
Wyandotte city.....	11		1	10	
Total.....	217	2	6	165	44
Minnesota:					
Aitkin County—					
Balsam Township.....	2			2	
Haugen Township.....	1			1	
Anoka County—					
Bethel Township.....	6			6	
Beltrami County—					
Bemidji.....	1				1
Blue Earth County—					
Amboy.....	4			4	
Beauford Township.....	1				1
Lake Crystal.....	2			2	
Mankato.....	5			5	
Mapleton.....	7		1	6	
Sterling Township.....	1				1
Carver County—					
Carver.....	2			2	
Clay County—					
Elmwood Township.....	3	1		2	
Cottonwood County—					
Midway Township.....	1			1	
Mountain Lake.....	1			1	
Dakota County—					
Burnsville Township.....	1			1	
Dodge County—					
Hayfield Township.....	2			2	
Vernon Township.....	2			2	
Fillmore County—					
Fillmore Township.....	2			2	
Forestville Township.....	3				3
Holt Township.....	1			1	
Norway Township.....	1			1	
Spring Valley Township.....	1				1
Summer Township.....	1			1	
Wykoff.....	1		1		
Freeborn County—					
Albert Lea.....	4			4	
Albert Lea Township.....	1				1

SMALLPOX—Continued.

State Reports for March, 1913—Continued.

Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.	Vaccination history of cases.			Vaccination history not obtained or uncertain.
		Number vaccinated within seven years preceding attack.	Number last vaccinated more than seven years preceding attack.	Number never successfully vaccinated.	
Minnesota—Continued.					
Freeborn County—Continued.					
Alden Township.....	1				1
Oakland Township.....	2				2
Shell Rock Township.....	1				1
Hennepin County—					
Medina Township.....	2				2
Minneapolis.....	47		3	44	
Minnetonka Township.....	2			2	
Houston County—					
Brownsville Township.....	3				3
Isanti County—					
Stanchfield Township.....	2			2	
Kandiyohi County—					
Willmar.....	1			1	
Lac Qui Parle County—					
Dawson.....	3			3	
Madison.....	8			8	
Le Sueur County—					
Kasota.....	5			5	
Kilkenny Township.....	1			1	
Washington Township.....	2				2
Lyon County—					
Minnesota.....	1			1	
Nordland Township.....	4			4	
McLeod County—					
Acoma Township.....	2			2	
Hutchinson.....	1		1		
Lynn Township.....	3			3	
Stewart.....	4		1	3	
Martin County—					
Truman.....	5			5	
Meeker County—					
Collinwood Township.....	5			5	
Cosmos Township.....	1				1
Mille Lacs County—					
Onamia.....	1			1	
Mower County—					
Adams.....	1			1	
Austin.....	5			3	2
Clayton Township.....	1			1	
Elkton.....	2			2	
Pleasant Valley Township.....	1			1	
Murray County—					
Scandia Township.....	1			1	
Nicollet County—					
Belgrade Township.....	2				2
St. Peter.....	1			1	
Nobles County—					
Worthington.....	1				1
Olmsted County—					
High Forest Township.....	1			1	
Oronoco Township.....	1			1	
Rochester.....	20		2	18	
Rochester Township.....	1		1		
Pleasant Grove Township.....	1			1	
Salem Township.....	1				1
Otter Tail County—					
Fergus Falls.....	1				1
Polk County—					
Grove Park Township.....	1			1	
Lengby.....	1			1	
Lessor Township.....	1			1	
Sletten Township.....	1			1	
Pope County—					
Leven Township.....	1			1	
Villard.....	3			3	
West Port Township.....	5			5	
Ramsey County—					
Rose Township.....	3			3	
St. Paul.....	79	2	10	22	45

SMALLPOX—Continued.

State Reports for March, 1913—Continued.

Places.	Vaccination history of cases.				
	Number of new cases reported during month.	Number vaccinated within seven years preceding attack.	Number last vaccinated more than seven years preceding attack.	Number never successfully vaccinated.	Vaccination history not obtained or uncertain.
Minnesota—Continued.					
Red Lake County—					
Lambert Township.....	2			2	
Oklee.....	1			1	
Plummer.....	4				4
Poplar River Township.....	7			7	
Terrebonne Township.....	5			5	
Renville County—					
Boone Lake Township.....	12		1	11	
Brookfield Township.....	3			3	
Rice County—					
Faribault.....	17	2	2	13	
Morristown Township.....	2			1	1
Northfield.....	1			1	
Rock County—					
Martin Township.....	4			4	
St. Louis County—					
Duluth.....	37	1	6	30	
Hibbing.....	1			1	
Virginia.....	8			8	
Scott County—					
Jordan.....	1			1	
Sibley County—					
Grafton Township.....	6		1	5	
Steele County—					
Owatonna.....	8		2	4	2
Traverse County					
Lake Valley Township.....	1				1
Washington County					
Oneka Township.....	1				1
Stillwater.....	11			11	
Wright County					
Buffalo.....	1			1	
Franklin Township.....	1			1	
Rockford.....	2			2	
Stockholm Township.....	8			8	
Yellow Medicine County					
Clarkfield.....	1				1
Fortier Township.....	1			1	
Hammer Township.....	1			1	
Swede Prairie Township.....	2			2	
Wergeland Township.....	2				2
Total.....	451	6	32	329	84
Vermont:					
Chittenden County.....	4				
Franklin County.....	2				
Total.....	6				
Wisconsin:					
Ashland County.....	1				1
Barron County.....	29		6	7	16
Brown County.....	47			45	2
Clark County.....	1				1
Crawford County.....	2				2
Douglas County.....	2				2
Jefferson County.....	4				4
Juneau County.....	1				1
Kewaunee County.....	2				2
La Crosse County.....	7		1	3	3
Manitowoc County.....	1				1
Marathon County.....	10				10
Marquette County.....	5	1	1	2	1
Milwaukee County.....	37				37
Oconto County.....	1				1
Pepin County.....	3				3
Rusk County.....	3				3

1 death.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

State Reports for March, 1913—Continued.

Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.	Vaccination history of cases.			
		Number vaccinated within seven years preceding attack.	Number last vaccinated more than seven years preceding attack.	Number never successfully vaccinated.	Vaccination history not obtained or uncertain.
Wisconsin—Continued.					
St. Croix County.....	7	.....	.....	.....	7
Shawano County.....	7	.....	.....	.....	7
Walworth County.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Washington County.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4
Waukesha County.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Winnebago County.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4
Wood County.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Total.....	182	1	8	57	116

Imperial County, Cal.

Acting Asst. Surg. Richter of the Public Health Service reported by telegraph that during the week ended April 20, 1913, there were notified at Calexico, Imperial County, Cal., 6 new cases of smallpox. The total number of cases reported in Imperial County from January 1 to date is 46.

Maryland.

The State department of health reported by telegraph April 23 that a focus of smallpox infection had been notified at Annapolis, Anne Arundel County, where one case had been reported.

Miscellaneous State Reports.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Florida:			Ohio (Feb. 1-28):		
Counties—			Counties—		
Alachua ¹	2	.....	Athens.....	5	.....
Bradford ²	2	.....	Clark.....	14	.....
Citrus ²	1	.....	Cuyahoga.....	2	.....
Duval ²	1	.....	Franklin.....	4	.....
Escambia ¹	24	.....	Guernsey.....	25	.....
Hillsboro ²	1	.....	Hamilton.....	5	.....
Jefferson ²	2	.....	Jackson.....	1	.....
Levy ¹	2	.....	Lucas.....	7	.....
St. Lucie ²	2	.....	Madison.....	6	.....
Total.....	37	.....	Marion.....	1	.....
Montana (Mar. 1-31):			Miami.....	4	.....
Counties—			Muskingum.....	45	.....
Cascade.....	9	.....	Ottawa.....	3	.....
Custer.....	19	.....	Putnam.....	1	.....
Dawson.....	1	.....	Washington.....	2	.....
Fergus.....	2	.....	Wayne.....	1	.....
Flathead.....	24	.....	Wood.....	8	.....
Gallatin.....	2	.....	Total.....	134	.....
Hill.....	2	.....	Pennsylvania (Jan. 1-13).....		
Jefferson.....	3	.....		
Meagher.....	1	.....		
Park.....	2	.....		
Rosebud.....	1	.....		
Silverbow.....	2	.....		
Valley.....	1	.....		
Total.....	69	.....		

¹ Mar. 31-Apr. 13.² Apr. 9-13.³ Mar. 31-Apr. 6.

City Reports for Week Ended Apr. 5, 1913.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Ann Arbor, Mich.....	2	.....	Manchester, N. H.....	2	.....
Chicago, Ill.....	2	.....	Milwaukee, Wis.....	8	.....
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	1	.....	Muscatine, Iowa.....	6	.....
Columbus, Ohio.....	4	.....	Nashville, Tenn.....	3	.....
Danville, Ill.....	1	.....	New Bedford, Mass.....	7	.....
Duluth, Minn.....	4	.....	Oakland, Cal.....	1	.....
Elmira, N. Y.....	3	.....	Richmond, Va.....	1	.....
Evansville, Ind.....	42	.....	Spokane, Wash.....	13	.....
Kalamazoo, Mich.....	5	.....	Springfield, Ohio.....	2	.....
Knoxville, Tenn.....	17	.....	Toledo, Ohio.....	3	.....
La Crosse, Wis.....	1	.....	Zanesville, Ohio.....	3	.....
Los Angeles, Cal.....	1	.....		

TYPHOID FEVER.

State Reports.

Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.	Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.
Massachusetts (March, 1913):		Michigan (March, 1913)—Continued.	
Barnstable County—		Berrien County.....	
Barnstable.....	1	Benton Harbor.....	2
Berkshire County—		New Buffalo village.....	1
North Adams.....	1	Calhoun County—	
Pittsfield.....	2	Clarendon Township.....	1
Bristol County—		Clinton County—	
Fall River.....	2	Dallas Township.....	1
New Bedford.....	4	Eaton County—	
Westport.....	2	Brookfield Township.....	1
Essex County—		Grand Ledge.....	2
Amesbury.....	1	Genesee County—	
Beverly.....	1	Flint.....	3
Haverhill.....	2	Grand Traverse County—	
Lawrence.....	3	Traverse City.....	1
Lynn.....	1	Houghton County—	
Newburyport.....	3	Hancock.....	3
Peabody.....	1	Ingham County—	
Rockport.....	1	Aurelius Township.....	1
Hampden County—		Mason.....	1
Chicopee.....	4	Kalamazoo County—	
Holyoke.....	4	Kalamazoo.....	1
Springfield.....	2	Kent County—	
Hampshire County—		Grand Rapids.....	4
Northampton.....	1	Leelanau County—	
Williamsburg.....	1	Suttons Bay Township.....	1
Middlesex County—		Lenawee County—	
Cambridge.....	9	Fairfield Township.....	1
Lexington.....	1	Macomb County—	
Lowell.....	2	Richmond Township.....	1
Malden.....	1	Marquette County—	
North Reading.....	1	Negaunee.....	1
Waltham.....	1	Mason County—	
Norfolk County—		Ludington.....	1
Brookline.....	1	Monroe County—	
Quincy.....	2	Whiteford Township.....	1
Stoughton.....	2	Oakland County—	
Plymouth County—		Springfield Township.....	1
Brockton.....	1	Oceana County—	
Scituate.....	1	Weare Township.....	1
Suffolk County—		Saginaw County—	
Boston.....	19	Blumfield Township.....	1
Chelsea.....	1	Saginaw.....	6
Revere.....	1	Shiawassee County—	
Worcester County—		Fairfield Township.....	1
Worcester.....	3	Wayne County—	
Total.....	83	Wyandotte.....	2
Michigan (March, 1913):		Wexford County—	
Alpena County—		Cadillac.....	1
Alpena city.....	12		
Alpena Township.....	2	Total.....	56
Long Rapids Township.....	1		

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

State Reports—Continued.

Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.	Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.
Minnesota (March, 1913):		Ohio (February, 1913)—Continued.	
Aitkin County—		Hardin County—	
Aitkin.....	2	Liberty Township.....	1
Chippewa County—		Henry County—	
Montevideo.....	2	Napoleon.....	1
Freeborn County—		Jefferson County—	
Albert Lea.....	1	Cross Creek Township.....	1
Goodhue County—		Lawrence County—	
Burnside Township.....	1	Ironton.....	1
Hennepin County—		Logan County—	
Minneapolis.....	5	Miami Township.....	1
Kittson County—		Lorain County—	
Hallock.....	1	Elyria.....	1
Lac Qui Parle County—		Lucas County—	
Dawson.....	1	Toledo.....	4
Mower County—		Mahoning County—	
Lyle.....	1	Youngstown.....	32
Olmsted County—		Sebring.....	1
Rochester.....	1	Struthers.....	2
Stewartville.....	2	Boardman Township.....	2
Otter Tail County—		Poland Township.....	1
Fergus Falls.....	2	Medina County—	
Polk County—		Medina.....	1
Erskine.....	2	Miami County—	
Red Lake County—		Newberry Township.....	1
Red Lake Falls Township.....	1	Montgomery County—	
St. Louis County—		Dayton.....	1
Buhl.....	1	Putnam County—	
Eveleth.....	1	Palmer Township.....	8
Hibbing.....	2	Richland County—	
Nichols Township.....	1	Mansfield.....	1
Wabasha County—		Sandusky County—	
Wabasha.....	1	Fremont.....	2
Washington County—		Scioto County—	
Stillwater.....	1	Portsmouth.....	18
Yellow Medicine County—		New Boston.....	1
Friendship Township.....	1	Bloom Township.....	1
Total.....	30	Madison Township.....	1
Ohio (February, 1913):		Seneca County—	
Ashland County—		Fostoria.....	1
Orange Township.....	1	Stark County—	
Ashtabula County—		Alliance.....	1
Orwell Township.....	1	Canton.....	1
Belmont County—		Trumbull County—	
Bellaire.....	4	Hubbard.....	2
Barnesville.....	3	Liberty Township.....	1
Colrairie Township.....	6	Lake County—	
Butler County—		Le Roy Township.....	1
College Corner.....	1	Licking County—	
Columbiana County—		Newark.....	4
East Liverpool.....	16	Total.....	180
Wellesville.....	2	Vermont (March, 1913):	
Crawford County—		Addison County.....	2
Bucyrus.....	1	Franklin County.....	1
Liberty Township.....	1	Washington County.....	1
Cuyahoga County—		Total.....	4
Cleveland.....	19	Wisconsin (March, 1913):	
Rocky River.....	2	Ashland County.....	2
Darke County—		Bayfield County.....	5
Yorkshire.....	1	Brown County.....	1
Twin Township.....	3	Dane County.....	1
Defiance County—		Dodge County.....	4
Defiance.....	4	Kenosha County.....	2
Franklin County—		Kewaunee County.....	1
Columbus.....	7	La Crosse County.....	2
Gallia County—		Manitowoc County.....	1
Gallipolis.....	1	Marinette County.....	1
Guernsey County—		Milwaukee County.....	8
Cambridge.....	1	Washington County.....	6
Hamilton County—		Waushara County.....	1
Cincinnati.....	11	Total.....	35
Hancock County—			
Findlay.....	1		

CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS.

State Reports.

Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.	Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.
Massachusetts (March, 1913):		Ohio (February, 1913)—Continued.	
Bristol County—		Franklin County—	
Fall River.....	3	Columbus.....	2
New Bedford.....	4	Hamilton County—	
Essex County—		Cincinnati.....	21
Haverhill.....	4	Muskingum County—	
Middlesex County—		Cass township.....	1
Lowell.....	1	Summit County—	
Woburn.....	1	Kenmore.....	1
Norfolk County—		Wayne County—	
Brookline.....	1	Wooster.....	1
Suffolk County—		Total.....	33
Boston.....	9	Vermont (March, 1913):	
Chelsea.....	1	Rutland County.....	1
Worcester County—			
Millbury.....	1	Wisconsin (March, 1913):	
Total.....	25	Ashland County.....	2
Minnesota (March, 1913):		Milwaukee County.....	3
Wabasha County—		Pepin County.....	1
Lake City.....	1	Rock County.....	1
Ohio (February, 1913):		Trempeleau County.....	7
Cuyahoga County—		Total.....	14
Cleveland.....	7		

Los Angeles, Cal.

Senior Surg. Brooks of the Public Health Service reported by telegraph that during the week ended April 19, 1913, there were notified at Los Angeles 4 cases of cerebrospinal meningitis with 3 deaths.

Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended Apr. 5, 1913.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Boston, Mass.....	1		Nashville, Tenn.....	2	1
Chicago, Ill.....	1	1	Newark, N. J.....	1	1
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	8	5	New Bedford, Mass.....		1
Cleveland, Ohio.....	5	2	New Orleans, La.....	5	2
Columbus, Ohio.....	3		Newport, Ky.....	1	1
Duluth, Minn.....	1	1	New York, N. Y.....	6	6
Galesburg, Ill.....	1	1	Oakland, Cal.....	1	
Haverhill, Mass.....	1		St. Joseph, Mo.....	2	
Kansas City, Kans.....	1		St. Louis, Mo.....	1	2
Los Angeles, Cal.....	1		Yonkers, N. Y.....	1	2
Lowell, Mass.....	2	1			

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).**State Reports.**

Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.	Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.
Massachusetts (March, 1913):		Ohio (February, 1913):	
Essex County—		Hamilton County—	
Salem.....	1	Cincinnati.....	3
Middlesex County—		Logan County—	
Frammingham.....	1	Bellefontaine.....	1
Lowell.....	1	Total.....	4
Somerville.....	1		
Total.....	4	Vermont (March, 1913):	
		Washington County.....	1
Minnesota (March, 1913):		Wisconsin (March, 1913):	
Olmsted County—		Richland County.....	1
Haverhill Township.....	1	Trempealeau County.....	1
Stearns County—		Total.....	2
Avon.....	1		
Total.....	2		

Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended April 5, 1913.

During the week ended April 5, 1913, poliomyelitis was reported by cities as follows: Boston, Mass., 1 case; Chicago, Ill., 1 case; Columbus, Ohio, 1 case; New York, N. Y., 1 case.

ERYSIPELAS.**Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended Apr. 5, 1913.**

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Baltimore, Md.....		1	New Bedford, Mass.....		1
Binghamton, N. Y.....	4		New Orleans, La.....		2
Buffalo, N. Y.....	2		New York, N. Y.....		9
Chicago, Ill.....	20	1	Niagara Falls, N. Y.....	1	
Cincinnati, Ohio.....		1	Norristown, Pa.....	1	
Cleveland, Ohio.....	6		St. Joseph, Mo.....	2	
Duluth, Minn.....	2		St. Louis, Mo.....	14	
Erie, Pa.....	1		San Francisco, Cal.....	3	
Fort Wayne, Ind.....		1	Spokane, Wash.....	1	
Harrisburg, Pa.....	2		Toledo, Ohio.....		1
Hartford, Conn.....	3		Wilkes-Barre, Pa.....	1	
Kalamazoo, Mich.....	1		Williamsport, Pa.....	1	
Los Angeles, Cal.....	3		Yonkers, N. Y.....	1	
Newark, N. J.....		1			

PLAGUE.

Rats Collected and Examined.

Places.	Week ended—	Found dead.	Total collected.	Examined.	Found infected.
California:					
Cities—					
Berkeley.....	Apr. 5, 1913		131	96	
Oakland.....	do.....	13	596	462	
San Francisco.....	do.....	18	1,682	1,277	
Washington:					
City—					
Seattle.....	do.....		917	863	

California—Squirrels Collected and Examined.

During the week ended April 5, 1913, there were examined for plague infection 195 ground squirrels from San Joaquin County and 14 from Contra Costa County. No plague-infected squirrel was found.

PNEUMONIA.

Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended Apr. 5, 1913.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Alameda, Cal.....	1	1	Manchester, N. H.....	2	2
Berkeley, Cal.....	1	1	Mount Vernon, N. Y.....	2	
Binghamton, N. Y.....	3	1	New Castle, Pa.....	2	
Cleveland, Ohio.....	37	16	Newport, Ky.....	1	1
Duluth, Minn.....	1	1	Newton, Mass.....	1	
Dunkirk, N. Y.....	2		Norristown, Pa.....	1	
Elmira, N. Y.....	1	1	Reading, Pa.....	1	1
Evansville, Ind.....	2		San Francisco, Cal.....	9	
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	4	3	Wilkinsburg, Pa.....	3	
Kalamazoo, Mich.....	2		Wilmington, N. C.....	2	
Los Angeles, Cal.....	4	9			

RABIES.

San Francisco—Rabies in Animals.

Surg. Long of the Public Health Service reported by telegraph that during the week ended April 19, 1913, there were notified at San Francisco 5 cases of canine rabies and 1 case of equine rabies.

SCARLET FEVER, MEASLES, DIPHTHERIA, AND TUBERCULOSIS.

State Reports.

	Scarlet fever.	Measles.	Diphtheria.
Massachusetts (March, 1913).....	1,016	6,186	592
Michigan (March, 1913).....	578	845	311
Minnesota (March, 1913).....	536	1,157	211
Ohio (February, 1913).....	694	4,295	730
Vermont (March, 1913).....	55	1,665	36
Wisconsin (March, 1913).....	441	900	151

Los Angeles, Cal.—Measles.

Senior Surg. Brooks of the Public Health Service reported by telegraph that during the week ended April 19, 1913, there were notified at Los Angeles 469 cases of measles.

Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended Apr. 5, 1913.

Cities.	Population, United States census 1910.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diph- theria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Over 500,000 inhabitants:										
Baltimore, Md.	558,485	185	22	2	437	7	34	1	36	19
Boston, Mass.	670,585	228	50	3	260	4	34		72	23
Chicago, Ill.	2,185,283	747	150	19	731	12	360	27	124	81
Cleveland, Ohio.	560,663	185	51	6	241	5	27	2	35	18
New York, N. Y.	4,766,883	1,512	337	38	1,087	25	355	22	387	196
From 300,000 to 500,000 inhabitants:										
Buffalo, N. Y.	423,715	107	115		8	1	7		11	9
Cincinnati, Ohio.	364,463	159	14	1	42	2	13	3	25	22
Los Angeles, Cal.	319,198	120	10	2	384		11		56	16
Milwaukee, Wis.	373,857	94	12	4	42		29	4	12	10
Newark, N. J.	347,469	121	29		44		21	1	28	14
New Orleans, La.	339,075	145	18	6	388	5	8		20	16
Washington, D. C.	331,069	133	5		321	2	18		31	20
From 200,000 to 300,000 inhabitants:										
Jersey City, N. J.	267,779	78	13		93		19	2	15	12
Providence, R. I.	224,326	83	12	1	3		10	1	5	8
From 100,000 to 200,000 inhabitants:										
Cambridge, Mass.	104,839	33	6		53		2		12	7
Columbus, Ohio.	181,548	64	5		12		3		2	5
Fall River, Mass.	119,295	35	6		11	2	20	1	9	5
Grand Rapids, Mich.	112,571	25	2		48		4		2	1
Lowell, Mass.	106,294	30	1		39	1	3		3	1
Nashville, Tenn.	110,364	52	3		48	1			10	3
Oakland, Cal.	150,174	52	2		3		3		2	2
Richmond, Va.	127,628	47	1		193	2	2		4	7
Spokane, Wash.	104,402		1		3		3	1	3	3
Toledo, Ohio.	163,497	40	3		65	2	7		6	3
Worcester, Mass.	145,986	36	7		31		8		6	3
From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants:										
Bayonne, N. J.	55,545	19	3		8		5		3	
Brockton, Mass.	56,878	17	3		3		1		1	3
Camden, N. J.	94,538		2		53		7		8	
Duluth, Minn.	78,466	22			35		4	1		
Erie, Pa.	66,525	29	3		31		3		2	
Evansville, Ind.	69,647	19	1		13		16			
Fort Wayne, Ind.	63,933	17	1							
Harrisburg, Pa.	64,186	25	2		10		1			5
Hartford, Conn.	98,915	57	5	1	35		10		1	2
Hoboken, N. J.	70,324		2		19		3		11	
Johnstown, Pa.	55,482	26	16	1	32	2	4			
Kansas City, Kans.	82,331		1		42		5			
Lynn, Mass.	89,336	24	3		65				4	1
Manchester, N. H.	70,063	18	1		19		1		1	1
New Bedford, Mass.	96,652	33	4	1	39		7		9	
Passaic, N. J.	54,773	13	3	1	7		3		7	
Pawtucket, R. I.	51,622									1
Reading, Pa.	96,071	26	4	1	137		5	1		1
Schenectady, N. Y.	72,826		1		18		9	1	2	1
Trenton, N. J.	96,815	39	1	1	16	1	7	2	3	1
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	67,105	24	5		4		6		2	
Yonkers, N. Y.	79,803		4	2	26		4		14	1
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants:										
Atlantic City, N. J.	46,150	10	2		26		3			1
Aurora, Ill.	29,807	8					4			2
Berkeley, Cal.	40,434	7			2				2	2
Binghamton, N. Y.	48,443	19	4		3		4		3	3
Brookline, Mass.	27,792	8	1		26		1		2	
Chelsea, Mass.	32,452	12	1		8				3	
Chicopee, Mass.	25,401									
Danville, Ill.	27,871	8	1		13		1			1
East Orange, N. J.	34,371				13				1	
Elmira, N. Y.	37,176	16			49				1	1
Everett, Mass.	33,484	8			12		2		2	1
Fitchburg, Mass.	37,826	14			140	1	1		1	1
Haverhill, Mass.	44,115	16	1		46	2	5			
Kalamazoo, Mich.	39,437	23	1						1	3
Knoxville, Tenn.	36,346	10			26					
La Crosse, Wis.	30,417	7	1		1		1			1
Lancaster, Pa.	47,227		4		24		1		3	
Lima, Ohio.	30,508	10			20					34
Montgomery, Ala.	38,136	16	2						1	2

Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended Apr. 5, 1913—Continued.

Cities.	Popula- tion, United States census 1910.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diph- theria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuber- culosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabit- ants—Continued.										
Mount Vernon, N. Y.....	30,919		1		14		1			
Newcastle, Pa.....	36,280		4		77		4		3	
Newport, Ky.....	30,309	10	2						2	
Newton, Mass.....	39,806	15			26		5		1	2
Niagara Falls, N. Y.....	30,445	15			19		11	1	1	
Norristown, Pa.....	27,875	5	1		1					
Orange, N. J.....	29,630		2		8		1		1	
Pittsfield, Mass.....	32,121	14	2		1		2	1	1	1
Portsmouth, Va.....	33,190	10	1		13				1	
Racine, Wis.....	38,002	7	1		16		2			
Roanoke, Va.....	34,874	7			33				3	
Taunton, Mass.....	34,259	13			2		1			1
Waltham, Mass.....	27,834		1		26					1
West Hoboken, N. J.....	35,403				16		4		2	
Wheeling, W. Va.....	41,641	17	2		6	1			7	3
Williamsport, Pa.....	31,860	6			20				9	
Wilmington, N. C.....	25,748	11			6				1	1
York, Pa.....	44,750		1		3		4			
Zanesville, Ohio.....	28,026	15	1				1			
Less than 25,000 inhabitants:										
Alameda, Cal.....	23,833	6							1	
Ann Arbor, Mich.....	14,817	13			20		2			
Beaver Falls, Pa.....	12,191	0	1		3		1			1
Biddford, Me.....	17,079	13								
Cambridge, Ohio.....	12,327	2			1		1			
Columbus, Ind.....	8,130	2			1					
Concord, N. H.....	21,479	9			16					1
Cumberland, Md.....	21,839	7			22	1			2	
Dunkirk, N. Y.....	11,616	4			2					
Franklin, N. H.....	6,132	1			22					
Galesburg, Ill.....	22,089	3					2			
Harrison, N. J.....	14,489				2		1		1	
Kearny, N. J.....	18,659	2			7		1			
Kokomo, Ind.....	8,261	5			30	1	1		1	1
LaFayette, Ind.....	20,081	5								
Marinette, Wis.....	16,195	3								1
Marlboro, Mass.....	14,759	5			1					1
Massillon, Ohio.....	23,830	5					3			
Medford, Mass.....	23,150	7	1	1	9		4			
Melrose, Mass.....	15,715	3			3		1			
Morristown, N. J.....	12,507	5								1
Muscataine, Iowa.....	14,073	7					4			
Nanticoke, Pa.....	18,857	7	1		2		4			
Newburyport, Mass.....	19,240		1	1	4					
North Adams, Mass.....	22,089	6					1			
Northampton, Mass.....	19,931	7					5		2	1
Palmer, Mass.....	7,081	3								1
Plainfield, N. J.....	23,550	12	1				1		6	1
Pottstown, Pa.....	13,686	5			12					
Rutland, Vt.....	13,546	0	1		8		1			
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.....	13,534	4			4					
Steelton, Pa.....	14,476	2			8				1	
Wilkinsburg, Pa.....	18,294	7	1	1	1		2		2	

IN INSULAR POSSESSIONS.

HAWAII.

Examination of Rodents.

Rats and mongoose have been examined for plague infection as follows: Honolulu, week ended March 29, 1913, 329; Hilo, week ended March 22, 1913, 995; Honokaa, week ended March 22, 1913, 1,887. No plague-infected rodent was found.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Manila—Plague.

Surg. Heiser, chief quarantine officer and director of health for the Philippine Islands, reports: During the week ended February 22, 1913, 1 case of plague and 2 deaths were notified in Manila, and during the week ended March 8, 1913, 1 case with 1 death.

There has been since the 1st of January, 1913, a total of 5 cases of plague with 5 deaths in the city of Manila, the last 2 cases occurring in persons 15 years of age, so that with one exception all the cases have been among young adults.

PLAGUE-INFECTED RATS.

It is noteworthy that during the week ended March 8 there have been no less than 4 infected rats found on as many different premises. Three were found in the Tondo district. An investigation made after a plague rat was found at 319 Calle Estero Cegado showed the place to be an establishment where bottled goods, such as wine, pickles, etc., are packed. The straw containers for packing the bottles, as well as the bottles proper, are imported from Japan, most of them coming from Osaka, at which place plague is more or less constantly present.

Another plague rat was found at number 204 Calle Concha. An investigation of the premises showed them to consist of a tenement house built in accordance with modern rat-proof construction. The tenement adjoining the one in which the plague rat was found was used as an establishment for packing soft drinks for shipment to the Provinces. These bottles were packed in the same form of straw containers mentioned above and were also imported from Japan. A careful search of these straw containers resulted in 27 rats being captured, and unless the premises had been thoroughly rat proofed it would scarcely have been possible to catch the rodents.

It is of interest to observe that the increase in the rat infection corresponds to the increase of the number of plague cases which occur in such typical plague centers as Hongkong for instance. At that port the statistics for the past 10 years show that there is a gradual increase in the number of plague cases from January to May and a gradual decrease from May to December.

It has been asserted by entomologists that this increase in the number of plague cases corresponds to the greatest activity of the flea-breeding period of the year.

The bureau of health of Manila, in order to reduce the danger as much as practicable of plague being conveyed from rats to human beings, has employed 50 more rat catchers, who have been put to work in the infected districts.

PORTO RICO.

Rats Collected and Examined.

Passed Asst. Surg. Creel reports that during the week ended April 5, 1913, there were examined 1,779 rats, collected from various points in Porto Rico, and that of these 538 were collected from various parts of San Juan municipality.

No case of plague in man has been notified in Porto Rico since September 12, 1912, and no plague-infected rat has been found since December 19, 1912.

FOREIGN REPORTS.

CHINA.

Hongkong—Plague Rat Found.

Surg. Brown reports: During the week ended March 1, 1913, 414 rats were examined for plague infection. One plague-infected rat was found.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

Quarantine Against Porto Rico Removed.

According to information received from the Dominican minister of foreign affairs, quarantine restrictions against Porto Rico were removed February 21, 1913.

ECUADOR.

Plague.

Plague was reported April 20 to be penetrating the interior of Ecuador. Passengers for Quito and intermediate towns were required to have a certificate of vaccination against plague.

MEXICO.

Hermosillo—Smallpox Epidemic.

Smallpox was reported present in epidemic form at Hermosillo, April 17, 1913.

SPAIN.

Further Relative to Typhus Fever in Madrid.

Typhus fever appeared in Madrid March 21 in one of the night shelters for the poor. On March 24 there were 34 cases in hospital. On March 25 100 cases of the disease were stated to be present in the city.

VENEZUELA.

Caracas—Mortality, 1912.

During the year 1912 there were reported in Caracas 2,617 deaths in a population estimated at about 80,000. Yellow fever caused 27 deaths, of which 24 occurred in natives of the country, and tuberculosis 535 deaths.

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX.

Reports Received During Week Ended Apr. 25, 1913.

CHOLERA.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Bassein.....	Feb. 23-Mar. 1....	11	9	
Calcutta.....	Feb. 23-Mar. 8....		108	
Moulmine.....	Feb. 23-Mar. 1....	1	1	
Nagapatan.....	do.....	4	4	
Rangoon.....	do.....	3	3	
Java:				
Batavia.....	Mar. 2-8.....	24	19	
Turkey in Europe:				
Constantinople.....	Mar. 18-31.....	5	1	Total Mar. 12-31: Cases, 8.

YELLOW FEVER.

Mexico:				
Merida.....	Apr. 2-8.....		1	From Campeche. Originally reported, Apr. 10.

PLAGUE.

Chile:				
Antofagasta.....	Feb. 12.....			Present.
China:				
Amoy.....	Mar. 9-15.....			Few sporadic cases.
Hai An.....	Mar. 8.....			Present in pneumonic form in 2 localities in vicinity about 48 miles from Amoy.
India:				
Calcutta.....	Feb. 24-Mar. 8....		41	
Rangoon.....	Feb. 24-Mar. 1....	25	24	
Provinces—				
Delhi.....	Feb. 1-Mar. 1....	21	16	Total, Feb. 1-Mar. 1: Cases, 27,041; deaths, 22,613.
Bombay.....	do.....	1,934	1,551	
Madras.....	do.....	779	586	
Bengal.....	do.....	67	63	
Bihar and Orissa.....	do.....	4,916	3,866	
United Provinces.....	do.....	15,499	13,319	
Punjab.....	do.....	1,604	1,312	
Burma.....	do.....	785	713	
Central Provinces.....	do.....	141	97	
Mysore.....	do.....	494	391	
Hyderabad.....	do.....	346	255	
Central India.....	do.....	2	2	
Rajputana.....	do.....	446	439	
Kashmir.....	do.....	7	3	
New Caledonia:				
Numea.....	Sept. 17-Dec. 2....	62	32	Including previous reports.
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	Feb. 16-Mar. 8....	2	3	Fourth quarter, 1912: Cases, 39; deaths, 33. Jan. 1-Mar. 8: Cases, 5; deaths, 5.
Turkey in Asia:				
Jiddah.....	Mar. 13-31.....	6	6	

SMALLPOX.

Algeria:				
Departments—				
Constantine.....	Feb. 1-28.....	12		
Oran.....	do.....	14	2	
Austria-Hungary:				
Dalmatia.....	Feb. 9-15.....	1		
Fiume.....	Mar. 18-24.....	2	1	Returning travelers.
Trieste.....	Feb. 2-22.....	9		
Do.....	Mar. 2-8.....	7		
Belgium:				
Antwerp.....	Mar. 24-31.....	1		

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.

Reports Received During Week Ended Apr. 25, 1913—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Brazil:				
Pernambuco	Mar. 1-15		7	
Rio de Janeiro	Mar. 2-15	11	2	
Canada:				
Fort William	Apr. 1-16	1		
Ottawa	Mar. 23-Apr. 12	8		
Quebec	Apr. 6-12	1		
St. John	do	1		
Toronto	do	1		
Windsor	do	2		
China:				
Amoy	Mar. 9-15		1	
Harbin	Jan. 17-Feb. 13	2		
Nanking	Mar. 2-8			Present.
Egypt:				
Cairo	Feb. 26-Mar. 4	6		
France:				
Paris	Mar. 16-29	5		
Germany:				
Hamburg	Mar. 23-29	1		
Great Britain:				
Glasgow	Mar. 29-Apr. 2		2	
Greece:				
Patras	Mar. 31-Apr. 6		3	
India:				
Calcutta	Feb. 24-Mar. 8		9	
Rangoon	Feb. 23-Mar. 1	22	8	
Japan:				
Nagasaki	Mar. 9-16	1	1	
Mexico:				
Hermosillo	Feb. 16-Apr. 23	14		
Philippine Islands:				
Manila				Fourth quarter, 1912: Cases, 16; deaths, 0.
Russia:				
Moscow	Mar. 9-22	5	3	
St. Petersburg	Mar. 17-22	8	1	
Warsaw	Jan. 5-11	3		
Turkey in Asia:				
Beirut	Mar. 23-29	4		
Turkey in Europe:				
Constantinople	do		6	

Reports Received from Dec. 27, 1912, to Apr. 18, 1913.

CHOLERA.

Bulgaria:				
Eski Saghara	Dec. 9	2		
Sofia	Nov. 21-Dec. 16	6	1	
Shumla	Dec. 30	18		
China: Foochow	Nov. 20-Dec. 2			Isolated cases.
Dutch East Indies:				
Borneo—				
Bandermasin	Nov. 22-30	5	5	
Pontrank	Oct. 6	1		
Samarinda	Oct. 9-Nov. 2	26	25	
Singkawang	Oct. 8-Nov. 1	2	2	
Java—				
Batavia	Nov. 9-Dec. 31	40	28	
Do	Jan. 19-Mar. 1	75	61	
Madioen	Sept. 15-Nov. 9	192	105	
Megalang	Oct. 7-12	9	6	
Paseroean Residency	Sept. 20-26	2	1	
Samarang	July 19-Dec. 26	591	485	
Surabaya	Oct. 16-Nov. 28	4	3	
Sumatra—				
Air Tiris	Dec. 3-22	11	11	
Benkoelen	Nov. 3-30	3	1	
Koeoh	Dec. 3-15	4	9	
Jambi	Sept. 18-24	1		
Roembo	Dec. 3-15	2	2	
Telokbetong	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	181	20	

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.

Reports Received from Dec. 27, 1912, to Apr. 18, 1913—Continued.

CHOLERA—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Bassein.....	Jan. 25-Feb. 22.....	38	35	
Bombay.....	Nov. 17-Mar. 15.....	216	153	
Calcutta.....	Nov. 9-Feb. 22.....		465	
Cochin.....	Oct. 10-Nov. 9.....	6	6	
Do.....	Feb. 17-23.....	5	5	
Madras.....	Nov. 24-Mar. 15.....	32	32	
Negapatam.....	Nov. 11-Feb. 22.....	29	29	
Rangoon.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 28.....	3	3	
Do.....	Dec. 29-Feb. 22.....	27	25	
Indo-China: Saigon.....	Aug. 20-Oct. 27.....	42	38	
Japan.....				Total year 1912: Cases, 2,722; deaths, 1,678, exclusive of Taiwan. Total Jan. 1-Feb. 18: Cases, 83.
Aita Ken.....	Dec. 2.....	1		
Chiba Ken.....	Nov. 23-Mar. 8.....	50		
Fukushima Ken.....	Dec. 5.....	1		
Hiardo Islands.....	Sept. 15-Dec. 1.....	30		
Hioga Ken.....	Nov. 27-Dec. 19.....	22		
Hiroshima Ken.....	Nov. 23.....	1		
Ibaraki Ken.....	Dec. 6.....	2		
Iwate Ken.....	Dec. 16.....	1		
Kanagawa Ken.....				Total Nov. 23-Feb. 4: Cases, 55. Sept. 25-Dec. 7: 9 cases from vessels.
Yokohama.....	Nov. 24-Jan. 14.....	22		Total Sept. 29, 1912, to Jan. 9, 1913: Cases, 39.
Kochi Ken.....	Nov. 28-Dec. 4.....	3		
Minami Tokaki gun.....	Sept. 15-Dec. 2.....	40		
Nagasaki Ken.....				Nagasaki Ken and outlying islands, Sept. 15-Dec. 2: Cases, 188; deaths, 134, including previous reports.
Nagasaki city.....	Sept. 15-Dec. 2.....	10	4	
Osaka Fu.....	Nov. 23-Dec. 3.....	14		
Saga Ken.....	do.....	5		
Sasebo.....	Sept. 15-Dec. 2.....	7		
Shidzuoka Ken.....	Dec. 3-Feb. 11.....	57		
Taiwan (Formosa).....				Total year 1912: Cases, 333 (deaths, 256. Not previously reported.
Tokushima Ken.....	Sept. 15-Dec. 1.....	65		
Tokyo Fu.....	Nov. 23-Feb. 4.....	108		
Tokyo.....				Oct. 2-Dec. 7: Cases, 273, and in vicinity, 342.
Wakamatsu Ken.....	Nov. 26.....	1		
Russia:				
Odessa.....	Jan. 8-21.....	5	2	Nov. 18-20: 1 case from s. s. Bosnian from Constantinople. Confined in the quarantine barracks.
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Oct. 13-Jan. 4.....		6	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Nov. 17-23.....	2	2	
Do.....	Jan. 27-Feb. 1.....	1	1	
Turkey in Asia:				
Adana—				
Adana.....	Nov. 17-Dec. 2.....	2	2	
Aleppo—				
Aleppo.....	Nov. 24-Dec. 2.....	3	3	
Alexandretta.....	do.....	3	2	
Angora—				
Angora.....	Nov. 24-Dec. 11.....	29	23	
Balikesir.....	Nov. 24-Dec. 2.....		1	
Beirut—				
Merdijoun.....	Dec. 3-11.....		15	
Tabariyeh.....	Dec. 13-22.....			Present.
Brusa.....	Nov. 17-Dec. 11.....	26	38	
Castamoni.....	Nov. 17-Dec. 2.....	6	4	
Dierbekir.....	do.....	8	2	
Hedjaz—				
Jedda.....	Nov. 25-Dec. 14.....	395	393	Among returning pilgrims.
Medina.....	Dec. 3-11.....		6	
Mekka.....	Nov. 17-23.....	111	172	Dec. 3-11: Deaths, 3,007.
Ismidt.....	Nov. 17-Dec. 2.....	3	1	
Kartal.....	Dec. 30-Feb. 12.....	9	3	

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.**Reports Received from Dec. 27, 1912, to Apr. 18, 1913—Continued.****CHOLERA—Continued.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Straits Settlements—Contd.				
Khodavendikar—				
Karassi.....	Jan. 30-Feb. 12.....		2	
Mosul.....	Nov. 17-Dec. 2.....		2	
Sinope.....	Dec. 3-11.....	1	4	
Smyrna.....	Nov. 17-Dec. 2.....	3	1	
Syria—				
Haifa.....	Dec. 21.....		1	
Tiberias.....	Dec. 3-25.....	129	68	
Tarsus.....	Nov. 24-Dec. 2.....	2	1	
Turkey in Europe:				
Constantinople.....	Dec. 3-Jan. 28.....	1,598	787	Total, Nov. 5-Jan. 28: Cases, 2,515; deaths, 1,245.
Do.....	Mar. 12-17.....	3	1	New outbreak.
Zanzibar.....	Nov. 8-Dec. 21.....	131	130	Total, Aug. 5-Dec. 23: Cases, 943; deaths, 912, including previous reports from Mwera, Chwaka, and Mokoton. Chwaka district, Oct. 4-Dec. 31, 332 cases, not included in previous reports.
At sea.....				Nov. 18-20: 1 fatal case of s. s. Bosnian, en route from Constantinople to Odessa.

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
Bahia.....	Jan. 24-Mar. 8.....	9	3	
Manaos.....	Jan. 5-Mar. 15.....	17	17	
British Gold Coast:				
Akkra.....	Mar. 22.....			Present.
Ecuador:				
Agua Piedra.....	Dec. 1-31.....	7	4	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	8	6	
Bucay.....	Nov. 15-Dec. 31.....	3	2	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	3	2	
Duran.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.....	3	3	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	11	5	
Guayaquil.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.....	25	16	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	94	48	Mar. 1-31 in Guayaquil and vicinity: Cases, 52; deaths, 33.
Milagro.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.....	2	2	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	19	11	
Naranjito.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.....	3	2	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	12	4	
Mexico:				
Merida.....	Apr. 10.....	1		
Senegal:				
Dakar.....	Dec. 7.....			Present.
Venezuela:				
Caracas.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.....	9	2	In September 2 deaths and in October 1 death not previously reported. Feb. 7, 1 case.
Do.....	Jan. 1-31.....	2		

PLAGUE.

Afghanistan:				
Tchebel-Bagdareh.....	Sept. 1-30.....			And vicinity, 100 deaths daily. Present to Oct. 29.
Arabia:				
Oran—				
Debal.....	Feb. 16.....			Present.
Brazil:				
Bahai.....	Jan. 12-Mar. 8.....	11	4	
Pernambuco.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 31.....		11	
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 3-Mar. 1.....	24	9	Year 1912: Cases, 21.
Santos.....	Dec. 1.....	2	2	
British East Africa:				
Dagoretti.....	Jan. 14-Feb. 5.....	1		
Kiambu.....	Nov. 16-Dec. 8.....	2		
Kisumu.....	Dec. 8-28.....	7		
Do.....	Jan. 14-Feb. 5.....	3		
Mombasa.....	Oct. 1-Dec. 25.....	16	12	Free Nov. 18.
Nairobi.....	Nov. 16-Feb. 5.....	8	1	

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.

Reports Received from Dec. 27, 1912, to Apr. 18, 1913—Continued.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Canary Islands: Teneriffe— Santa Cruz.....	Feb. 21-27.....	.....	5	
Chile: Iquique.....	Jan. 8-Mar. 8.....	11	5	
Taltal.....	Oct. 22-28.....	3	.....
China: Amoy.....	Jan. 17-Feb. 15.....	.....	.....	Pneumonic form present and in vicinity.
Hohow.....	Nov. 1-30.....	.....	.....	Do
Kulangsu.....	Jan. 17.....	3	.....	International settlement of Amoy.
Hongkong.....	Jan. 12-Mar. 8.....	8	8	Total Jan. to Sept., 1912: Cases, 1,848; deaths, 1,728.
Manchuria.....	Dec. 14.....	.....	.....	Present along the railway between Harbin and Chang-Chun.
Pakhoi.....	Dec. 1-31.....	30	.....
Shanghai.....	Nov. 18-Dec. 15.....	.....	2	Dec. 18, present in vicinity of the French settlement.
Swatow.....	.....	.....	.....	Jan. 9, in vicinity.
Colombia: Santa Marta.....	Apr. 11.....	.....	.....	Epidemic at the barracks.
Dutch East Indies: Java— Kediri.....	Oct. 6-Jan. 4.....	406	377	
Madioen.....	do.....	98	96	
Malang.....	.....	.....	.....	Total year 1912: Cases, 1,477, deaths, 1,406 among natives; including Paseroean Residency.
Surabaya.....	Oct. 6-Jan. 4.....	43	43	
Ecuador: Duran.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.....	4	1	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	8	5	
Guayaquil.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.....	139	52	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	117	66	And vicinity, Jan. 1-Feb. 24: Cases, 123; deaths, 61. Mar 1-31, in Guayaquil and vicinity: Cases, 24; deaths, 11.
Milagro.....	Dec. 1-31.....	8	1	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	9	1	
Egypt.....	.....	.....	.....	Total Jan. 1-Dec. 31: Cases, 884; deaths, 441. Jan. 1-Mar. 17: Cases, 122; deaths, 61. Mar. 4, 1 fatal case.
Alexandria.....	Mar. 2-17.....	9	6	
Cairo.....	Dec. 30.....	1	1	
Port Said.....	Dec. 29.....	1	1	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 5.....	4	2	
Provinces— Assiout.....	Jan. 22-Feb. 28.....	13	10	
Behera.....	Nov. 29-Dec. 12.....	2	1	
Do.....	Mar. 10-13.....	2	2	
Benisouef.....	Jan. 22-Feb. 2.....	4	2	
Charkieh.....	Nov. 29-Dec. 12.....	3	2	
Do.....	Jan. 2-Feb. 26.....	15	7	
Fayoum.....	Jan. 19-Mar. 15.....	33	15	
Galioubeh.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 17.....	2	1	
Garbieh.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 26.....	4	1	
Do.....	Nov. 23-Dec. 17.....	3	.....
Girgeh.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 3.....	4	1	
Do.....	Dec. 21-25.....	1	1	
Gizeh.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 3.....	5	3	
Menouf.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 19.....	20	7	
Do.....	Oct. 1-Dec. 31.....	13	7	
Minieh.....	Nov. 28-Dec. 29.....	7	4	
Do.....	Jan. 23-Mar. 9.....	8	2	
Hawaii: Kukuihaele.....	Jan. 11-31.....	2	2	
India: Bombay.....	Nov. 17-Mar. 15.....	419	244	Mar. 13: Still present.
Calcutta.....	Nov. 9-Feb. 22.....	.....	110	
Madras.....	Dec. 29-Jan. 4.....	1	1	
Karachi.....	Nov. 19-Dec. 28.....	14	13	
Do.....	Mar. 2-15.....	11	8	
Rangoon.....	Oct. 1-Nov. 30.....	68	68	
Do.....	Dec. 29-Feb. 1.....	180	175	

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.

Reports Received from Dec. 27, 1912, to Apr. 18, 1913—Continued.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India—Continued.				
Provinces.....				Total Oct. 27—Dec. 28: Cases, 25,212; deaths, 19,863.
Delhi.....	Oct. 27—Dec. 28....	31	14	
Bombay.....	do.....	6,785	5,121	
Madras.....	do.....	1,833	1,337	
Bengal.....	do.....	60	59	
Bihar and Orissa.....	do.....	1,269	1,025	
United Provinces.....	do.....	7,844	6,001	
Punjab.....	do.....	952	709	
Burma.....	do.....	95	85	
Central Provinces.....	do.....	404	301	
Mysore.....	do.....	1,506	1,114	
Hyderabad.....	do.....	1,498	1,212	
Central India.....	do.....	70	60	
Rajputana.....	do.....	2,862	2,824	
Kashmir.....	do.....	3	1	
Provinces.....				Total Dec. 29—Feb. 1: Cases, 21,707; deaths, 17,705.
Delhi.....	Dec. 29—Feb. 1....	28	21	
Bombay.....	do.....	2,589	1,917	
Madras.....	do.....	1,144	829	
Bengal.....	do.....	29	29	
Bihar and Orissa.....	do.....	4,341	3,470	
United Provinces.....	do.....	10,041	8,524	
Punjab.....	do.....	872	719	
Burma.....	do.....	388	342	
Central Provinces.....	do.....	183	142	
Mysore.....	do.....	931	681	
Hyderabad.....	do.....	662	576	
Central India.....	do.....	16	10	
Rajputana.....	do.....	475	443	
Kashmir.....	do.....	7	1	
Northwest Provinces.....	do.....	1	1	
Indo-China: Saigon.....	Aug. 20—Dec. 16....	58	36	
Japan.....				Total, year 1912: Cases, 223; deaths, 185.
Taiwan (Formosa).....				Present.
Kagl.....	Apr. 2.....			
Mauritius.....	Oct. 11—Jan. 30....	245	160	
Morocco: Rabat.....	Nov. 1.....	3		Among the military.
New Caledonia:				
Numea.....	Sept. 17—Oct. 17....	8	5	
Do.....	Oct. 29—Dec. 2....			7 cases with 2 deaths among Europeans, and 22 fatal cases among natives.
Peru:				
Departments—				
Ancachs.....	July 1—31.....	4		
Do.....	Aug. 1—31.....	4	3	Mollendo, Nov. 17—Jan. 12: Cases, 15; deaths, 4. Jan. 21, 2 cases, with 1 death.
Arequipa.....	July 1—Aug. 31....	12	5	
Callao.....	July 1—31.....	1	1	Present in September: Dec. 2—Jan. 12: Cases, 7.
Ferrenaje.....	Dec. 23—Jan. 12....	1		
Ica.....	do.....	1		
Lambayeque.....	Dec. 2—22.....	7		Present in September.
Jayanca.....	do.....			Present.
Libertad.....	July 1—Aug. 31....	20	9	Huamachuco, Mar. 25, present: Trujillo, Mar. 25, 15 cases in the lazaretto.
Cosma.....	Dec. 2—22.....			Present.
Paijan.....	do.....			Do.
Salaverry.....	Dec. 23—Jan. 12....	1		
San Pedro.....	Dec. 2—Jan. 12....	27		
Trujillo.....	do.....	44		
Lima.....	July 1—31.....	3	2	
Do.....	Aug. 1—31.....	4	2	Dec. 2—22: Cases, 2.
Piura—				
Catacaos.....	Dec. 2—Jan. 12....			Present.
Paifa.....	do.....			Do.
Piura.....	Dec. 23—Jan. 12....			Do.
Sulanna.....	Dec. 2—22.....			Do.
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	Nov. 10—Feb. 15....	16	12	
Provinces.....				Third quarter, 1912: Cases, 8; deaths, 7.

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.

Reports Received from Dec. 27, 1912, to Apr. 18, 1913—Continued.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Russia:				
Don, territory.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 12.....			In 6 localities. 38 cases, with 22 deaths.
Hutor Popova (estate).....	Nov. 1-15.....	20	12	Esaul district.
Moscow.....	Dec. 29-Jan. 11.....	3	1	
Transbaikal district— Verneudinsk.....	Oct. 18-28.....	3	3	Near Nerchinsk.
Trans-Caspian Ty Merv.....	Dec. 9-21.....	29	29	Pneumonic.
Turkey in Asia:				
Jiddah.....	Mar. 10-13.....	1	1	

SMALLPOX.

Arabia: Aden.....	Jan. 14-Mar. 23.....	4		
Abyssinia: Adis Ababa.....	Nov. 24-Dec. 21.....			Present.
Algeria:				
Departments—				
Algiers.....	Oct. 1-31.....	11		
Constantine.....	do.....	11		
Oran.....	Oct. 1-Dec. 31.....	170	10	
Do.....	Jan. 1-31.....	11	3	
Argentina: Buenos Aires.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.....		7	
Austria-Hungary:				
Galicia.....	Nov. 10-Dec. 7.....	3		
Fiume.....	Jan. 14-Feb. 10.....	2		
Moravia.....	Jan. 17-25.....	2		
Trieste.....	Dec. 8-Mar. 1.....	29		
Brazil:				
Para.....	Dec. 8-Feb. 1.....	2		
Pernambuco.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 31.....		168	
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 3-Feb. 1.....	27	10	
British Columbia: Vancouver.....	Feb. 2-Mar. 1.....	2		
British East Africa: Mombasa.....	Dec. 1-31.....	17	10	
Canada:				
Provinces—				
British Columbia—				
Fernie.....	Feb. 23-Mar. 1.....	12		
Manitoba—				
Winnipeg.....	Mar. 30-Apr. 5.....	3		
Ontario—				
Cornwall.....	Mar. 16-22.....	2		
Fort William.....	Mar. 31-Apr. 6.....	3		
Hamilton.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....	60		
Niagara Falls.....	Feb. 1-28.....	9		
Ottawa.....	Jan. 4-Mar. 22.....	31		
Port Arthur.....	Mar. 16.....	1		
Toronto.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 15.....	8		
Windsor.....	Feb. 9-Mar. 22.....	6		
Quebec—				
Montreal.....	Dec. 15-Apr. 5.....	139	1	
Quebec.....	do.....	33		
St. Johns.....	Jan. 12-Mar. 8.....	22		
Chile:				
Punta Arenas.....	Oct. 31-Nov. 30.....	3		Oct. 31, 1 case in vicinity.
Do.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1		
China:				
Amoy.....	Jan. 4-Mar. 1.....			Present.
Kulangsu.....	Jan. 12-Feb. 29.....	1	1	
An Kho.....	Jan. 4.....			Epidemic; 2 days' journey from Amoy.
Chungking.....	Nov. 3-Jan. 22.....			Present.
Dalny.....	Jan. 12-18.....	1	1	
Hankow.....	Dec. 29-Jan. 4.....	1		
Harbin.....	Dec. 1-31.....	6		
Holhow.....	Jan. 3.....			Present.
Hongkong.....	Nov. 24-Mar. 8.....	51	37	
Nanking.....	Dec. 7-Feb. 8.....			Do.
Shanghai.....	Nov. 18-Mar. 8.....	30	148	Deaths among natives.
Tientsin.....	Nov. 17-Mar. 8.....	3	10	
Costa Rica: Limon.....	Feb. 1.....	2	2	
Dutch East Indies:				
Java—				
Batavia.....	Nov. 9-Mar. 1.....	30	8	Jan. 5-11, 10 cases, with 5 deaths in the district, mainly in Samarang.
Samarang.....	Oct. 4-24.....	57	23	
Do.....	Jan. 5-Mar. 1.....	819	180	

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.

Reports Received from Dec. 27, 1912, to Apr. 18, 1913—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Dec. 9-Mar. 18.....	24	7	
Cairo.....	Nov. 12-Feb. 11.....	13	4	
Port Said.....	Dec. 3-31.....	1	1	
France:				
Marseille.....	Nov. 1-Feb. 28.....		18	
Nantes.....	Jan. 5-Mar. 8.....	7		
Nice.....	Feb. 1-28.....	2		
Paris.....	Dec. 1-Mar. 15.....	40	1	
Germany.....				Total: Nov. 24-30, 5 cases not included in report, p. 2231, vol. xxvii; Dec. 1-Mar. 29, 42 cases.
Breslau.....	Jan. 19-25.....	1		
Hamburg.....	Jan. 10-Mar. 15.....	3		
Kehl.....	Feb. 1-28.....		1	
Gibraltar.....	Dec. 9-Mar. 16.....	3	1	
Great Britain:				
Hull.....	Mar. 8-Apr. 1.....	5		
Liverpool.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 15.....	3		
Newcastle on Tyne.....	Feb. 9-15.....	15		
Sheffield.....	Feb. 26-Mar. 2.....	1		
Greece:				
Athens.....	Feb. 10-22.....	1	2	
Patras.....	Mar. 3-30.....		23	Epidemic.
Piræus.....	Jan. 1-31.....	16		
Honduras: Trujillo.....	Feb. 2-8.....	1		
India:				
Bombay.....	Nov. 17-Mar. 15.....	110	39	
Calcutta.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 15.....		19	
Karachi.....	Dec. 1-Mar. 15.....	22	5	
Madras.....	do.....	35	7	
Rangoon.....	Oct. 1-Feb. 22.....	55	15	
Indo-China: Saigon.....	Aug. 20-Dec. 23.....	3	3	
Italy:				
Naples.....	Mar. 16-29.....	4	1	
Palermo.....	Dec. 15-Feb. 15.....	7		
Turin.....	Feb. 3-Mar. 2.....	5		
Japan.....				Total, year 1912: Cases, 14; deaths, 1.
Nagasaki.....	Nov. 1-30.....	1		
Taiwan (Formosa).....				Year 1912: Cases, 4.
Yokohama.....	Jan. 1-13.....	2		From s. s. Pera from London via ports.
Malta.....	Feb. 1-28.....	1		
Mexico.....				Feb. 16: Cases, 1,500 to 2,000, with 10 per cent of deaths, mainly along the western coast. Jan. 30-Feb. 16: Present in Agulerre, Cajame, Corral, Esperanza, Navojca, Puga, and Tarin.
Aguascalientes.....	Dec. 9-Apr. 6.....		32	
Chihuahua.....	Dec. 9-Mar. 30.....		21	
Durango.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 28.....		117	
Guadalajara.....	Jan. 5-Mar. 22.....	10		
Juarez.....	Mar. 1-29.....	2		
Mazatlan.....	Jan. 1-7.....	2		
Mexico.....	Nov. 17-Feb. 15.....	75	22	
Monterey.....	Mar. 24-30.....		2	
Salina Cruz.....	Nov. 17-Mar. 29.....	11	5	
San Luis Potosi.....	Sept. 15-Feb. 1.....	6	2	
Sonora—				
Agua Zarca.....	Jan. 30.....	2		
Nogales.....	do.....	1		
Tamaulipas, state.....	Apr. 16.....			Epidemic in Chamal, 100 miles north of Tampico.
Veracruz.....	Jan. 26-Mar. 29.....	12	1	1 case imported from Pasco del Macho.
Netherlands: Rotterdam.....	Dec. 22-28.....		1	
Newfoundland: St. Johns.....	Feb. 23-Mar. 15.....	6		
Peru:				
Callao.....	Sept. 1-14.....			Present.
Lima.....	do.....			Do.
Mollendo.....	Nov. 24-Dec. 7.....	5	1	
Salaverry.....	Dec. 4-11.....	1		

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.

Reports Received from Dec. 27, 1912, to Apr. 18, 1913—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Philippine Islands: Manila.....	Dec. 21.....			1 case removed from a. s. Maulban to the San Lazaro Hospital. Third quarter, 1912: Cases, 9; deaths, 0.
Portugal: Lisbon.....	Dec. 1-Mar. 29.....	39		
Roumania.....				Total, Oct. 1-31: Cases, 6.
Russia:				
Batoum.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Libau.....	Dec. 16-Jan. 4.....	2		
Moscow.....	Dec. 8-Mar. 8.....	14	5	
Odessa.....	Nov. 17-Jan. 18.....	8	3	
St. Petersburg.....	Nov. 24-Mar. 15.....	112	13	
Warsaw.....	Sept. 22-Jan. 4.....	30	7	
Riga.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Siberia—				
Omsk.....	Jan. 1-27.....	7		
Vladivostok.....	Dec. 15-28.....	4	1	
Do.....	Jan. 1-13.....	4		
Servia: Belgrade.....	Dec. 22-28.....	2		
Siam: Bangkok.....	Nov. 10-Jan. 4.....		5	
Spain:				
Almeria.....	Dec. 1-31.....		40	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....		19	No longer epidemic.
Barcelona.....	Dec. 1-Mar. 29.....		169	
Cadix.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.....		7	
Madrid.....	do.....		34	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....		42	
Malaga.....	Dec. 1-31.....		1	
Seville.....	do.....		27	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....		25	
Valencia.....	Nov. 14-Mar. 29.....	103	2	
Straits Settlements: Singapore.....	Nov. 24-Mar. 1.....	11	4	
Sweden: Stockholm.....	Oct. 8-21.....	3		
Switzerland:				
Cantons—				
Aargau.....	Dec. 15-Jan. 18.....	2		
Basel.....	Nov. 14-Mar. 22.....	38		
Grisons.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 1.....	15		
Turkey in Asia:				
Beirut.....	Dec. 8-Mar. 22.....	82	14	
Damascus.....	Mar. 8.....			Present.
Mersina.....	Mar. 9-22.....	3	2	
Smyrna.....	Nov. 24-Dec. 14.....		5	
Trebizond.....	Mar. 9-15.....			Do.
Turkey in Europe:				
Constantinople.....	Dec. 1-28.....		43	
Do.....	Dec. 29-Mar. 22.....		116	
Union of South Africa:				
Durban.....	Feb. 2-8.....	1		Imported.
Uruguay:				
Montevideo.....	Dec. 1-31.....	3		Last previous case in May, 1912. Feb. 18, present.
Do.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1		
West Indies:				
Barbados.....	Mar. 8.....	1		From Grenada.
Grenada.....	do.....	3		In vicinity of St. Georges.
Zanzibar.....	Nov. 8-Feb. 7.....	22	3	

SANITARY LEGISLATION.

STATE LAWS AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

NEW JERSEY.

Morbidity Reports. (Act, Chap. 381, July 6, 1911.)

1: Section 1 of the act to which this act is amendatory be, and the same hereby is, amended so that it shall read as follows:

1. Every physician shall, within 12 hours after his first professional attendance upon any person who is suffering from cholera, yellow fever, typhus fever, leprosy, plague, trichinosis, smallpox, varioloid, enteric or typhoid fever, diphtheria, membranous croup, scarlet fever, malaria, tuberculosis in any of its manifestations, trachoma, hydrophobia, glanders, anthrax, chicken pox, anterior poliomyelitis or infantile paralysis, or any other contagious or communicable disease which may hereafter be publicly declared by the State board of health to be preventable and specially dangerous to the public health, report such sickness to the assessor of the township in which such sickness may be; if such sickness be within the limits of the jurisdiction of any local board of health other than the local board of health of any township, then such physician shall report such sickness to the secretary of the local board of health having jurisdiction over the territory within which such sickness may be, if such board has a secretary; if such board has no secretary, then to the clerk of such board: *Provided-however*, That any local board of health may designate some officer of such board, other than the clerk, secretary, or township assessor, to receive such reports, in which case all such reports shall be made to such officer; such reports shall be in writing, signed by such physician and shall set forth the name, age, and precise location of the person suffering from such disease; and every house owner or householder who has reason to believe that any person living, dwelling, or being in any building under his control is affected by any of the contagious, infectious, or communicable diseases hereinabove specified or referred to shall, when no physician has professionally attended such sick person, within 12 hours after discovering the same, report the fact in writing to the same person and in the same manner as any physician attending such sick person would be required to do as hereinabove set forth; and on the 30th day of June and the 31st day of December in each and every year every physician, house owner, and householder making any report or reports as in this section required, shall be entitled to receive from the officer to whom such report or reports shall have been made during the preceding six months, a certificate in writing under the hand of such officer, setting forth the number of names of persons reported to have been affected with any of the diseases hereinabove specifically named or referred to, which certificate when presented by such physician, house owner, or householder to the proper disbursing officer of the city, borough, town, or other local municipal government or township with which such affected person may have been, shall entitle such physician, house owner, or householder to receive from such disbursing officer the sum of 10 cents for each and every name by such certificate certified to have been reported, unless such notification shall be found to have been erroneous, and any

physician, house owner, or householder who shall fail to perform the above-mentioned duty at the time and in the manner above provided shall be liable to a penalty of \$50 for each such failure.

2. Section 2 of the act of which this act is amendatory be, and the same hereby is, amended so that it shall read as follows:

2. The facts contained in every report filed pursuant to the provisions of the first section of this act shall be entered by the officer to whom the same shall be delivered in a book kept exclusively for that purpose, which book shall be subject to the inspection of the local board of health and its proper officers and to the State board of health and its officers only; the officer to whom such report shall be delivered, and whose duty it is to make record of the same, as in this section above set forth, shall also, at least once in each week, and daily when required by the State board of health, transmit the facts stated therein by mail to the secretary of the Board of Health of the State of New Jersey, at Trenton, and shall upon request by the said State board of health or any of its officers give full information concerning the measures which are employed by the local board of health to prevent the spread of the diseases in such reports mentioned, which facts and information shall be conveyed to the secretary of the said State board of health in writing; any officer whose duty it is to make any report to said State board of health or the secretary thereof, as in this section above provided, and who fails to perform such duty at the time and in the manner above provided, shall be liable to a penalty of \$50 for each and every such failure of duty. Proof that the secretary of said State board of health has not received the report of such facts or such information from any such officer shall be prima facie evidence that such facts and information have not been transmitted to said secretary by such officer. Every officer whose duty it is to receive the reports mentioned in section 1 of this act shall, during the month of October in each year, upon presentation of a certificate signed by the secretary of the State board of health stating the whole number of such cases reported as aforesaid from each municipality or township by such officer to the State board of health during the preceding year, be entitled to receive from the proper disbursing officer of the township, city, borough, town, or other local municipal government within the limits of which the sickness so reported occurred, the sum of 10 cents for each case reported, as aforesaid, to the secretary of the State board of health: *Provided, however,* That such officer shall not be entitled to any payment for or on account of any such case unless report of such case was received by the secretary of the said State board of health within 10 days after the date such said case was reported to the officer transmitting the same, and no such case shall be included in such certificate unless so received. Such certificates shall be sent to the officers above mentioned during the month of October of each year.

3. This act shall take effect immediately.

Communicable diseases—Reports of cases on dairy premises. (Act, Chap. 390, July 6, 1911.)

1. Every physician who shall attend any person sick with typhoid fever, dysentery, scarlet fever, diphtheria, or tuberculosis, on any dairy premises where milk is produced for sale or distribution, shall report to the Secretary of the State board of health within 12 hours after he first ascertained that any such person is sick with any of said diseases, which report shall be in writing, and shall state the nature of the disease, the name of the person who is ill with said disease, and the location of the place where such person is ill as aforesaid, and the name of the owner or manager of said dairy premises if the same can be ascertained.

2. Every physician who shall attend any person sick with any of the diseases mentioned in section 1, who shall have knowledge of the fact that any member of the family of such person ill as aforesaid, or any person living in the same family is employed on any dairy premises where milk is produced for sale or distribution, shall report to

the secretary of the State board of health in writing, within 12 hours after he first ascertained that any such person is sick as aforesaid, or within 12 hours after gaining the information above mentioned as aforesaid, which report shall state the name of the person who is ill with said disease, the nature of the disease, and the location of the place where such person is sick as aforesaid, and shall further specify the name of the member of the family of such person or of the person living in the same family as the person ill as aforesaid, who is employed on dairy premises as aforesaid, and the name of the owner or manager thereof if the same can be ascertained, and the location of the dairy premises where said person is employed.

3. Every person who shall fail to make the report provided for by sections 1 and 2 of this act in the manner and within the time therein mentioned shall, for every such failure, forfeit the sum of \$50, to be recovered in the manner provided for the recovery of penalties in the act to which this act is a supplement.

MARYLAND.

Use of night soil for fertilizing growing vegetables. (Gen. Order No. 61, Reg. St. Bd. of H., July 2, 1912.)

First. The use of night soil for growing vegetables will be allowed when the night soil is mixed with at least an equal volume of lime, earth, or other inert material, and covered with at least 2 inches of earth.

Second. The sprinkling of growing vegetables with night soil or the bringing of such vegetables directly into contact with night soil in any other manner is forbidden.

Third. Vegetables grown in violation of these regulations are hereby declared diseased, unsound, and unwholesome, and all such vegetables and crops will be condemned and destroyed by an inspector of the State board of health, in accordance with the Code of Public General Laws of Maryland, and whosoever shall sell such vegetables or crops in violation of the orders and regulations of the board, or who shall, in any other manner, violate any of the provisions of these regulations, shall be subject to the penalties provided by said laws.

Tuberculosis—Care of sputum. (Gen. Order No. 64, Reg. St. Bd. of H., Sept. 5, 1912.)

First. It shall be the duty of any person suffering from pulmonary or laryngeal tuberculosis, whose case has been duly registered in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 412 of the Acts of the General Assembly of 1904, to carry out and comply with such instructions as regards the disposal of his or her sputum and for otherwise providing for the safety of those about him or her, as may be given by his or her attending physician, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 399 of the Acts of the General Assembly of 1904.

Second. In case any person suffering from pulmonary or laryngeal tuberculosis shall be physically unable to comply with the instructions of his or her attending physician or shall be an infant or non compos mentis or otherwise unable to carry out the instructions of his or her physician as provided by Chapter 399 of the Acts of the General Assembly of 1904, it shall be the duty of the nurse, attendant or householder, as the case may be, to see that such instructions are fully complied with.

Common drinking cups—Use of. (Reg. St. Bd. of H., Aug. 1, 1912.)

SECTION 1. The term "common drinking cup" shall be construed to mean any glass, cup, dipper, or other vessel, receptacle, or container, exposed on railroad trains or boats, or in other public places within this State, for the drinking of water or other fluids, in such a manner as to allow such receptacles or containers to be used consecutively without previous washing, cleansing, or disinfection.

SEC. 2. The term "public places" shall be construed to mean courthouses, hotels, churches, public highways, grand-jury rooms, railroad stations, railway cars or other common carriers, barber shops, canneries, machine shops, and other manufacturing establishments, stores, libraries, sanatoriums, hospitals, theaters, moving-picture places, dance halls, clubs, public baths, base-ball grounds, race tracks, public places of amusement, all public and private schools, jails, asylums, public buildings, public institutions, and all other places visited by many persons and usually accessible to the neighboring public.

SEC. 3. The use of common drinking cups as defined in these regulations is hereby prohibited upon all railroad trains carrying passengers and all boats carrying passengers while within this State.

SEC. 4. No person shall apply his or her lips to the spigot or other outlet of any water cooler, bucket, tank, or vessel in which water or other fluids used for drinking purposes is or are contained, nor shall any person apply his or her lips to such tank, bucket, or other vessel for the purpose of drinking the contents of the same.

SEC. 5. Any person, persons, firm, or corporation violating any of the provisions of these regulations or of chapter 156 of the acts of the General Assembly of Maryland of 1912, will be subject to penalties provided by section 2 of said act.

Common Drinking Cups—Use of, in Public Places Prohibited. (Act, Chap. 156, Apr. 4, 1912.)

SEC. I. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That the use of the common drinking cup, an undoubted source of communication of infectious diseases, is hereby prohibited in all public places within this State and upon all railroad trains carrying passengers and all boats carrying passengers while in this State, and the State board of health shall have full authority to establish such reasonable rules and regulations to make this prohibition effective as in their judgment seems wise and proper.

SEC. II. All persons and corporations failing to observe the provisions of this act or the rules and regulations of the State board of health made in relation thereto, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon proof and conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding \$25 and cost for each offense: *Provided,* That any person or persons, firm or corporation, shall have the right of appeal to the public service commission from the provisions of this act.

SEC. III. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. IV. This act to become effective from the date of its passage.

Rabies.—Pasteur treatment for indigent persons. (Act, Chap. 204, Apr. 8, 1912.)

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That the State board of health is hereby authorized, empowered, and directed to provide for the treatment of persons exposed to the contagion of hydrophobia who are unable to pay the usual charges for the treatment known as Pasteur treatment.

SEC. 2. The State Board of Health of Maryland shall prepare or purchase or keep on hand sufficient antirabic virus for the treatment of persons exposed in the contagion of hydrophobia and shall administer such treatment to such persons in the city of Baltimore provided that if the said board is able to provide, by contract at reasonable rates, with competent and reliable individuals or institutions for the administration of the Pasteur treatment, the said board is authorized and empowered to enter into contracts with such individuals or institutions in lieu of preparing or keeping on hand antirabic virus and administering the said Pasteur treatment.

SEC. 3. The said board shall provide for the Pasteur treatment to such individuals as may present themselves to the said board in the city of Baltimore with a written statement from the commissioners of the county in which they reside or the mayor of the city of Baltimore, as the case may be, stating that such individuals are unable to pay the usual cost of such Pasteur treatment.

SEC. 4. For the purpose of making effective the provisions of this act a sum of \$2,500 per annum, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, payable by the treasurer of the State upon warrant of the comptroller at such times and in such sums as may be authorized by the State board of health upon presentation of the proper vouchers.

SEC. 5. *And be it enacted*, That this act shall take effect from and after the date of its passage.

Tuberculosis—Appropriation for Control of. (Act, Chap. 512, Apr. 8, 1912.)

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That section 65 of article 43 of the Code of Public General Laws of Maryland, title "Health," subtitle "Tuberculosis," be and the same is hereby repealed and reenacted with amendments so as to read as follows:

SEC. 65. The State board of health shall prepare and keep on hand all the circulars, blanks, and printed matter required by the preceding section and all additional printed matter necessary in executing these provisions, and shall issue the same in sufficient quantity to the local boards of health upon due requisition of the latter; and the said State board of health shall further purchase and issue upon due requisition to the local boards of health the supplies herein required. For the purpose of defraying the expenses of printed matter and postage, for recompensing physicians for measures of prophylaxis, and for purchasing and issuing the supplies necessary in carrying out these provisions, the sum of \$10,000 annually, or as much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, payable by the treasurer of the State upon the warrant of the comptroller, at such times and in such sums as may be authorized by the State board of health upon presentation of the proper voucher.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall take effect from and after the date of its passage.

Food and Drugs Act—Enforcement of. (Reg. Bd. of H., revised to Nov. 8, 1912.)

REGULATION NO. 1—LABELING OF DISINFECTANTS.

All disinfectants manufactured or sold in this State must bear a label showing the carbolic acid coefficient, or relative germicidal strength of such disinfectants as compared with pure carbolic acid.

In determining the relative germicidal value of disinfectants the application of the Rideal-Walker test to the typhoid or colon bacillus in a 24 hours bouillon culture may be made, and such results will be accepted until further notice.

The statement of the coefficient should be made as follows: Carbolic acid coefficient 0.3, or 1.2, etc.

This statement may appear on the principal label or on a supplemental label or sticker.

REGULATION NO. 2—VALUE OF GUARANTY.

Section 140 E of the pure food and drugs law of Maryland offers immunity from prosecution to dealers under certain conditions of guaranty.

In order to secure protection under this section, it is important that the retail dealer mark the date of purchase on each package obtained under a guaranteed invoice, in order to facilitate subsequent identification. Unless the retail dealer is able to identify with certainty the vendor from whom his goods were procured, the protection contemplated will not obtain.

In this connection it is to be noted that the guaranty relied on shall contain the name and address of the party or parties making the sale of the article or articles to the dealer.

It is suggested that articles bearing the same brand, but purchased from different wholesalers, jobbers, manufacturers, or other parties, be kept entirely separate from each other, so that the identification of the vendor of each article may be clearly established at any time.

REGULATION NO. 3—HEARINGS.

Whenever any article examined under the direction of the State food and drug commissioner is found to come in conflict with the pure food and drugs law of Maryland, written notice shall be duly given by the State board of health, or by the State food and drug commissioner authorized by and acting for said board, to the party or parties having sold or offering for sale such article, and an opportunity be given the said party or parties to be heard before the State board of health at such time and place as may be designated by said board.

SEC. 2. Such hearings shall be held before the secretary of the State board of health or a representative of the board designated by him, the State food and drug commissioner, and the general counsel or the special counsel of the State board of health, or both, or any two of them, provided the hearings are not held without the presence of the State food and drug commissioner. These hearings shall be private and confined to questions of fact. The parties interested therein may appear in person or by attorney, and may propound proper interrogatories and submit oral or written evidence to show any fault or error in the findings of the analyst or examiner.

SEC. 3. Such findings of fact shall be reported to the State board of health at its next meeting for action thereon.

REGULATION NO. 4—PRESERVATIVES.

Until further notice, no objection will be raised under the pure food and drugs law of Maryland to the use of sodium benzoate, benzoic acid, and sulphur dioxide, in the preservation of food, except meat or meat products, provided that each container or package of such food is plainly labeled to show the presence and amount of the respective preservative. The amount of benzoic acid or sodium benzoate permitted in food must not exceed 0.002, or one-fifth of 1 per cent of the weight of the food. Sulphur dioxide, which combines in part with some of the constituents of food when used as a preservative must not exceed 350 milligrams, total amount both combined and free, per kilogram or liter of food, of which amount not more than one-fifth, or 70 milligrams, shall be in the uncombined state.

On and after January 1, 1913, the use of sulphur dioxide or sulphites in meat and meat products will be strictly prohibited.

REGULATION NO. 5—ARTIFICIAL COLORING.

The use of all colors, harmless or otherwise, for the purpose of concealing deteriorated or inferior foods or drugs is strictly prohibited.

If foods are artificially colored, the fact must be declared on the label. The use of poisonous colors will not be permitted under any circumstances. Harmless vegetable colors or cochineal may be used, and the following coal-tar dyes;¹ provided these are free from any coloring matter other than the one permitted, and shall not contain any contamination due to imperfect or incomplete manufacture:

Red shades...	107.	Amaranth.
	56.	Ponceau 3R.
	517.	Erythrosin.
Orange shade..	85.	Orange. I.
Yellow shade..	4.	Napthol yellow S.
Green shade...	435.	Light green S. F. yellowish.
Blue shade....	692.	Indigo disulphoacid.

¹ The numbers accompanying the name of the dye are those given in A. G. Green's edition (1904) of the Schultz-Julius Systematic Survey of the Organic Coloring Matters.

REGULATION NO. 6—FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

The names, essence, extract, flavor, flavoring, flavoring extract, and tincture, as applied to articles intended for use in the preparation of foods, shall be used only to designate solutions in ethyl alcohol, or mixtures of ethyl alcohol and water, or of acetic acid and water, of proper strength, of the sapid and odorous principles derived from an aromatic plant, or parts of the plant, with or without its coloring matter, and shall conform in specific name to the plant used in its preparation.

Flavoring extracts, or solutions made in imitation of some natural flavor, shall be distinctly labeled as imitation, the word "Imitation" to be printed in the same size and style of type as the name of the flavor, and immediately above the latter.

Artificial coloring used in flavoring extracts or solutions, subject to Regulation No. 5, shall be declared on the label.

REGULATION NO. 7—PUBLICATION.

(a) When a judgment of the court shall have been rendered there may be publication of the findings of the examiner or analyst, together with the findings of the court.

(b) This publication may be in the form of circulars, notices or bulletins as the State Board of Health of Maryland may direct, not less than 30 days after judgment.

(c) If an appeal be taken from the judgment of the court before such publication, notice of the appeal shall accompany the publication.

REGULATION NO. 8—IMPORTATIONS FROM OTHER STATES, TERRITORIES, THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, OR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The introduction into this State from any other State or Territory, or from the District of Columbia or from any foreign country, of any article of food or drugs, or of any article entering into the composition or manufacture of food or drugs, which is adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of the pure food and drugs law of Maryland, is hereby prohibited, and any person who shall receive from any State or Territory, or the District of Columbia or any foreign country, and having so received shall deliver in unbroken or broken packages, for pay or otherwise to any other person any such article so adulterated or misbranded, shall be subject to prosecution and fine as provided in sections 140 A, and 140 K, of the pure food and drugs law of Maryland.

REGULATION NO. 9—COLLECTION OF SAMPLES.

Samples of unbroken packages, or taken from bulk goods, shall be collected only by authorized agents of the State Board of Health of Maryland, and be purchased in the open market. The collectors shall purchase representative samples, and shall note the names of the vendor or agent through whom the sale was actually made, together with the date of purchase.

If samples are purchased in bulk, the marks, brands, or tags upon the package, carton, container, wrapper, or accompanying printed matters shall be noted. Samples taken from bulk goods shall be labeled with the identifying marks.

If a package be less than two pounds, or in volume less than one quart, three packages shall be purchased when practicable, and the marks and tags upon each noted as above. When three samples are purchased, one sample shall be delivered to the chemist of the State board of health or such examiner as may be designated by the State food and drug commissioner. The second and third samples shall be held under seal by the respective inspector who purchased the same and who, upon request, shall deliver one of such samples to the party from whom purchased, or to the party guaranteeing such merchandise.

All samples shall be sealed by the collector with a seal provided for the purpose.

REGULATION NO. 10—ORIGINAL PACKAGE.

The term "original package" as used in this act, is the original package, carton, case, can, box, barrel, bottle, phial, or other receptacle put up by the manufacturer or dealer, to which the label is attached, or which may be suitable for the attachment of a label, making one complete package of the food or drug article. The original package contemplated includes both the wholesale and retail package.

REGULATION NO. 11—LARD AND LARD COMPOUNDS.

Pure lard made from sweet, clean hog fat, to which not to exceed 5 per cent of pure, sweet lard stearin has been added, may be labeled "Pure lard." If lard contains more than 5 per cent of added lard stearin, or any per cent of other stearin, the addition must be so stated on the label, with the name of the kind of stearin used.

Mixtures of lard with oleo stearin or other animal fat, or vegetable oil, or both, may be labeled "Lard compound," but in such case the names of all ingredients shall be shown upon the label as constituents of the mixture, and in all cases the proportion of lard shall be equal to or greater than that of the other combined ingredients.

In order that the purchaser may be properly informed as to the nature of the article bought, dealers must, in every instance, affix a label to the package giving the necessary information as to the true character of the article sold.

All tins, trays, pails, tierces, or other containers of lard compounds or lard substitutes, must be so marked as to clearly indicate the ingredients from which made.

The names of the ingredients of a mixture sold as compound must all be printed in the same size of type.

Such terms as "Second quality of lard," "Cheap lard," etc., must not be used if the article sold or offered for sale is a mixture of lard with other fats than hog fat.

REGULATION NO. 12—SACCHARIN IN FOODS.

The State food and drug commissioner will regard as adulterated under the food and drugs act of Maryland, chapter 156, Acts of General Assembly of 1910, foods containing saccharin which on or after June 15, 1912, are manufactured for sale, produced for sale, exposed for sale, or sold within the State of Maryland.

The food and drugs law of Maryland provides that any substance which is intended to be used for the prevention, cure or mitigation of disease is a drug, and hence a product containing saccharin if plainly labeled to show that the mixture is intended for the use of those persons who, on account of disease, must abstain from the use of sugar, falls within the class of drugs and is not affected by this regulation.

REGULATION NO. 13—COPPER SALTS.

The use of copper salts, on and after January 1, 1913, for the greening of foods is prohibited, and any food or food products, greened with copper salts, after the above date will be deemed adulterated under the provisions of the food and drugs law of Maryland.

REGULATION NO. 14—ABSINTHE.

Section 140 C, paragraph 5, of the food and drugs law of Maryland, referring to food, states that it shall be deemed adulterated "if it contain any poisonous or other added deleterious ingredients which may render such article injurious to health." The beverage commonly known as absinthe is a manufactured product containing wormwood or absinthe, an added deleterious ingredient, and its manufacture, sale, and importation have been prohibited in the United States and several foreign countries because of its injurious character.

The State food and drug commissioner therefore will regard as adulterated under the food and drugs act of 1910 absinthe which on and after January 1, 1913, is manufactured, offered for sale, or sold in the State of Maryland.

REGULATION NO. 15—OYSTERS.

Oysters to which ice or water has been added will be deemed adulterated, and oysters, clams, or other shellfish taken from unsanitary or polluted beds or packed under unsanitary conditions will be considered adulterated in that they contain an added poisonous or other deleterious ingredient. Oysters floated in brackish water or water of a lower saline content than that in which they will grow to maturity must be clearly and legibly labeled "Floated oysters"; otherwise, they will be considered adulterated.

PORTO RICO.

Communicable Diseases—Appropriation of Emergency Fund for Control of Epidemics. (Act No. 38, Mar. 7, 1912.)

SECTION 1. That for the purpose of providing an emergency fund for the payment of physicians, sanitary inspectors, and other persons, temporarily employed, and for providing proper places for the isolation of patients and the purchase of disinfectants and medicines required for use in aiding in the control and suppression of epidemics of typhoid, smallpox, and other dangerous communicable diseases in Porto Rico, when necessary to prevent their spreading from one locality to others, and to provide a contingent fund to meet unusual and unexpected demands of the Sanitation Service, there is hereby appropriated, to be expended under the supervision of the Director of Sanitation and subject to the approval of the governor, the sum of \$15,000, or so much thereof as may be required, out of any funds in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 2. That this act shall take effect from and after its approval.

SEC. 3. That all laws and parts of laws in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

Tuberculosis—Appropriation for Control of. (Act No. 49, Mar. 7, 1912.)

SECTION 1. That the sum of \$8,000 be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any funds in the insular treasury, not otherwise appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the "Antituberculosis League" in connection with their hospital and sanitarium in Porto Rico, or in otherwise combating the spread of tuberculosis.

SEC. 2. That the sum of \$2,000 be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any funds in the insular treasury, not otherwise appropriated, to be expended by the director of sanitation for printing or other means of instructing the people in the elementary principles of hygiene and simple methods of preventing and curing tuberculosis: *Provided further*, That the director of sanitation is hereby authorized to send to the sanitarium of the Antituberculosis League for treatment such tuberculous persons as apply therefor and who should be treated therein, and he is furthermore authorized to pay from the said sum to the Antituberculosis League \$1 per day for each person sent by him to the sanitarium for treatment.

SEC. 3. That the auditor of Porto Rico be, and he is hereby, authorized and instructed to audit all accounts payable under the provisions of this act and to provide rules and regulations for same.

SEC. 4. All laws or parts of laws in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect from and after the 1st day of July, 1912.

Nuisances—Definition of. (Act No. 60, Mar. 7, 1912.)

SECTION 1. That section 329 of the Penal Code of Porto Rico be amended so that the same shall hereafter read as follows:

“**SEC. 329.** That anything which is injurious to health, or is indecent or offensive to the senses, or is an obstruction to the free use of property, so as to interfere with the comfortable enjoyment of life or property by an entire community or neighborhood, or by any considerable number of persons, or unlawfully obstructs the free passage or use, in the customary manner, of any navigable lake, river, bay, stream, canal, or basin, or any public park, square, street, or highway, is a public nuisance: *Provided*, That the emission of smoke from useful manufacturing enterprises except in municipalities of class I shall not be regarded or treated as a public nuisance unless it is made affirmatively to appear to the court by proof that the health of a considerable number of persons is injuriously affected thereby: *Provided further*, That nothing in this act shall be construed as prohibiting the municipal councils of all municipalities of the island from passing municipal ordinances requiring said manufacturing enterprises to use and employ devices to prevent the unnecessary emission of smoke, cinders, and soot to the injury and prejudice of the inhabitants in cities and towns, and nothing in this act shall be construed as exempting the owners of said manufacturing establishments from liability for violation of such municipal ordinances.”

SEC. 2. That this act shall take effect from and after its approval.

Institute of Tropical Medicine—Establishment of and Appropriation for. (Act No. 71, Mar. 13, 1912.)

SECTION 1. That there is hereby created an institute of tropical medicine, which shall be under the direction of the director of sanitation. Said institute shall be devoted to the study and investigation of diseases peculiar to the Tropics and of prophylactic measures applicable to such diseases. Such institute shall publish special information on tropical medicine and hygiene and shall diffuse scientific knowledge relative to tropical pathology.

SEC. 2. For the purpose of creating, maintaining, and defraying all kinds of expenses in connection with said tropical institute there is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the treasury of Porto Rico not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$10,000, or as much thereof as may be necessary, which sum shall be disbursed by the director of sanitation as he may deem wise.

SEC. 3. For the purposes for which it is created the director of sanitation, with the approval of the governor of Porto Rico, shall organize the service of such institute of tropical medicine.

SEC. 4. All laws or parts of laws in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect from and after its approval.

VIRGINIA.**Schools—To be Provided With Sanitary Privies. (Reg. State Bd. of H., Jan. 10, 1912.)**

Whereas many public schools in Virginia are not provided with proper sanitary conveniences; and whereas such conditions are dangerous to the public health,

Therefore, be it ordered by the State board of health that from and after September 1, 1912, no building shall be used for public-school purposes in Virginia unless same shall be provided with two sanitary privies built and maintained in accordance with the regulations of this board.

Be it further ordered that all officers and agents of this board are ordered to proceed with the enforcement of this regulation in any case of violation of its provisions observed after September 1, 1912.

**Communicable Diseases—Transportation of Bodies of Those Dead of. (Act, Chap. 8,
Jan. 30, 1912.)**

1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia, That an act entitled "An act regulating the transportation of bodies dead of contagious or infectious diseases," approved March 2, 1892, as amended by an act which became a law February 17, 1900, be amended and reenacted so as to read as follows:*

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia, That the transportation of bodies of persons who have died of smallpox or bubonic plague is absolutely prohibited, unless by permission of the State board of health, and the local boards of health where death occurs and where burial is desired.*

SEC. 2. Bodies of persons who have died of Asiatic cholera, yellow fever, typhus fever, diphtheria (membranous croup), scarlet fever (scarlatina, scarlet rash), erysipelas, glanders, anthrax, or leprosy, shall not be accepted for transportation unless prepared for shipment by being thoroughly disinfected by (a) arterial and cavity injection with an approved disinfecting fluid; (b) disinfection and stopping of all orifices with absorbent cotton, and (c) washing the body with disinfectant, all of which must be done by an embalmer holding a certificate as such, issued by the State board of embalmers of Virginia.

After being disinfected as above, such body shall be enveloped in a layer of dry cotton, not less than 1 inch thick, completely wrapped in a sheet securely fastened, and incased in an air-tight zinc, tin, copper, or lead-lined coffin or iron casket, all joints and seams hermetically sealed, and all inclosed in a strong, tight wooden box. Or the body being prepared for shipment by disinfecting and wrapping as above, may be placed in a strong coffin or casket, and said coffin or casket incased in an air-tight zinc, copper, or tin-lined box, all joints and seams hermetically soldered.

For interstate transportation under this section only embalmers holding a license issued or approved by the State or provincial board of health, or other State or provincial authority provided for by law, after examination, shall be recognized as competent to prepare such bodies for shipment.

The city, town, and county health officers of this State are hereby empowered to regulate the transportation by private conveyance in their respective jurisdictions the bodies of persons dead of diseases mentioned in sections 1 and 2 of this act.

SEC. 3. The bodies of those dead of typhoid fever, puerperal fever, tuberculosis, or measles may be received for transportation when prepared for shipment by arterial and cavity injection with an approved disinfecting fluid, washing the exterior of the body with the same, and enveloping the entire body with a layer of cotton not less than 1 inch thick, and all wrapped in a sheet securely fastened, and incased in an air-tight metallic coffin or casket, or air-tight metal-lined box: *Provided, That this shall apply only to bodies which can reach their destination within 30 hours from the time of death. This shall not apply to bodies addressed to the anatomical board of Virginia; such may be received for transportation when prepared for shipment in such manner as the Virginia State Board of Health may direct. In all other cases such bodies shall be prepared by a licensed embalmer holding a certificate, as provided for in section 2. When prepared by a licensed embalmer, as defined and directed in section 2, the air-tight sealing and bandaging in cotton may be dispensed with: And provided further, That bodies dead of diseases named in section 3, disinfected and prepared as required in this section (3), may be received for shipment to points within the State of Virginia which can be reached within 12 hours from time of death without requiring the coffin or casket to be metal-lined or hermetically sealed.*

SEC. 4. The bodies of those dead from any cause not stated in sections 1, 2, and 3, may be received for transportation when incased in a sound coffin or casket and inclosed in a strong outside wooden box, provided they can reach their destination within 30 hours from the time of death. If the body can not reach its destination

within 30 hours from the time of death, it must be prepared for shipment by arterial and cavity injection with an approved disinfecting fluid, washing the exterior of the body with the same and enveloping the entire body with a layer of dry cotton not less than 1 inch thick, and all wrapped in a sheet securely fastened and incased in an air-tight metallic coffin or casket or an air-tight metal-lined box. But when the body has been prepared for shipment by being thoroughly disinfected by a licensed embalmer, as defined and directed in section 2, the air-tight sealing and bandaging with cotton may be dispensed with.

SEC. 5. In the shipment of bodies dead from any disease named in section 2, such body must not be accompanied by persons or articles which have been exposed to the infection of the disease, unless certified by the health officer as having been properly disinfected.

And before selling tickets agents must carefully examine the transit permit and note the name of the passenger in charge, and of any others proposing to accompany the body, and see that all necessary precautions have been taken to prevent the spread of disease. The transit permit in such cases shall specifically state who is authorized by the health authorities to accompany the remains. In all cases where bodies are forwarded under section 2, notices must be sent by telegraph by the shipping embalmer to the health officer, or where there is no health officer to other competent authority at destination, advising the date and train on which the body may be expected.

SEC. 6. Every dead body must be accompanied by a person in charge, who must be provided with a passage ticket and also present a full first-class ticket marked "corpse" for the transportation of the body, and a transit permit, printed on yellow paper, showing physician's or coroner's certificate, name of deceased, date and hour of death, age, place of death, cause of death, and all other items of the standard certificate of death recommended by the American Public Health Association and adopted by the United States Census Bureau, as far as obtainable, including health officer's permit for removal, whether communicable or noncommunicable, the point to which the body is to be shipped, and when death is caused by any disease specified in section 2, the names of those authorized by the health authorities to accompany the body, and undertaker's certificate as to how the body has been prepared.

The transit permit must be made in duplicate, and the signature of physician or coroner, health officer, and undertaker must be on both the original and duplicate copies. The undertaker's certificate and paster of the original shall be detached from the transit permit and securely fastened on the end of the coffin box. All coffin boxes must be provided with at least four handles. The physician's certificate and transit permit shall be handed to the passenger in charge of the corpse. The whole duplicate copy shall be sent to the official in charge of the baggage department of the initial line, and by him to the secretary of the board of health of this State.

The station baggage agent shall enter on blank, following the funeral director's certificate, over his signature, description of corpse, ticket, exact route, and via what junction points the ticket reads. Said certificates and transit permits shall be furnished in blank by the transportation companies where no local board of health exists.

SEC. 7. When bodies are shipped by express, the transit permit, as described in section 6, must also be made out in duplicate. The undertaker's certificate of the original shall be detached from the the transit permit and securely fastened on the coffin box. The physician's or coroner's certificate and transit permit shall be attached to and accompany the express way bill covering the remains and be delivered with the body at the point of destination to the person to whom it is consigned. The whole duplicate copy shall be sent by the forwarding express agent to the secretary of the board of health of this State.

Every disinterred body, dead from any disease or cause, shall be treated as infectious or dangerous to the public health, and shall not be accepted for transportation unless said removal has been approved by the State or provincial health authorities having

jurisdiction where such body is disinterred, and the consent of the health authorities of the locality to which the corpse is consigned has been first obtained; and all such disinterred remains, or the coffin or casket containing the same, must be wrapped in a woolen blanket thoroughly saturated with a one one-hundredth solution of corrosive sublimate, and inclosed in a hermetically soldered zinc, tin, or copper lined box. But bodies deposited in receiving vaults shall not be treated and considered the same as buried bodies, when originally prepared by a licensed embalmer, as defined in section 2, and as directed in section 2 or 3 (according to the nature of the disease causing death), provided shipment takes place within 30 days from the time of death. The shipment of bodies prepared in the manner herein directed, by licensed embalmers, from receiving vaults, may be made within 30 days from time of death without having to obtain permission from the health authorities of the locality to which the body is consigned. After 30 days the casket or coffin containing said body must be inclosed in a hermetically soldered box.

SEC. 9. The following form of certificate and transit permit in duplicate must be used.

SEC. 10. Any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and punished by a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$25, or imprisoned not exceeding 10 days for the first offense, and fined not less than \$25 nor more than \$100, or imprisoned for not less than 10 nor more than 60 days for each offense additional.

SEC. 11. All acts or parts of acts conflicting with this act are hereby repealed.

MUNICIPAL ORDINANCES, RULES, AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

BAYONNE, N. J.

Stables—Maintenance and disposal of manure. (Reg. Bd. of H., June 20, 1912.)

SEC. 62. Every owner, agent, lessee, tenant or occupant of any stall, stable, or building in this city in which any horse or any other cattle shall be kept, or any place in which any manure or any solid or liquid discharge or excrement may collect or accumulate, shall at all times keep or cause to be kept such stalls, stables, or buildings, and the drainage, yard, and appurtenances thereof, in a cleanly, healthful and wholesome condition, and no offensive smell shall be allowed to escape therefrom. In all cases where this board shall, by written notice so require, all manure or excreta shall be removed from all stables and premises where it may accumulate as often as once in each week.

SEC. 63. Every stable or building in this city, in which any horse or any cattle shall be kept shall be provided with an underground and properly covered manure vault of sufficient capacity to care for all manure that may accumulate in such stable or building; said vault shall not be nearer than 10 feet to the line of any adjoining lot, alley, or public place without a permit from this board, and shall be constructed as provided herein for privy vaults and cesspools.

When it shall be impracticable the manure vault may be dispensed with and the manure may be kept in properly covered receptacles, which shall be emptied as often as necessary, and when ordered by this board. No stable shall be built nor shall any building be converted into use as a stable within 10 feet of any building used for meeting, dwelling, or manufacturing purposes. Plans for all stables must be submitted to this board for approval before work is begun. The said plans must show the drainage connections, manure pit, and the location of the nearest buildings.

Violation of any of the provisions of this section shall be punishable by a fine or penalty of \$25.

SEC. 64. When this board shall by written notice so require, every stable, or building, or premises in which any horses or cattle are kept or stabled shall be so constructed and drained that no fluid, excrement, or refuse liquids, or washings from vehicles, shall flow upon or into the ground. This board may by written notice require that all of the surface of the ground beneath such stables or buildings, and of the yard adjoining, shall be covered with a concrete or other water-tight covering, the material and manner of construction of said covering to be subject to the approval of this board.

SEC. 65. No straw, hay, or other substance which has been used as bedding for animals shall be placed or dried upon any street or sidewalk, or roof of any building, nor shall any straw, hay, or other substance, or the contents of any mattress or bed, be deposited or burnt, nor shall accumulations thereof be made, within 200 feet of any street or dwelling without a permit from this board.

SEC. 66. All manure vaults attached to stables where horses are kept shall be emptied when necessary, or by direction of this board, and such vault shall in no case be permitted to become a nuisance.

SEC. 67. No pile or deposit of manure of any description, hops, malt, offal, or garbage, nor accumulation of any offensive or nauseous substance, shall be made within the

limits of said city, except that truck gardeners may do so for compost by permit from this board; nor shall any person or corporation unload, discharge, or put upon or along the line of any railroad (except in transit), street, or highway, or public place within said city any manure, hops, malt, offal, garbage, or other offensive or nauseous substance; nor shall railroad cars containing manure of any description be allowed to remain or stand on or along any railroad, street, or highway within the limits of said city except by permit of this board.

SEC. 68. No manure or refuse from any stable shall be allowed to remain on any street or place near such stable, nor shall the same be transported through any of the streets of Bayonne in carts or wagons between the hours of 7 o'clock a. m. and 6 o'clock p. m. without a permit from this board.

Slaughtering and Slaughterhouses. (Reg. Bd. of H., June 20, 1912.)

SEC. 69. The slaughtering, killing, or dressing of chickens, geese, ducks, and other fowls for sale shall not be allowed in said city, except in regularly authorized places, without a permit for that purpose from this board, which permit shall cost the sum of \$2 annually.

SEC. 70. No cattle, sheep, or swine shall be killed for human food while in a diseased, overheated, fevered, or exhausted condition, and no calf which shall be less than 4 weeks old, and no pig that shall be less than 5 weeks old, and no lamb that shall be less than 8 weeks old, shall be killed for human food, or shall be kept or offered for sale, or sold to be killed for human food within such ages, respectively.

SEC. 71. It shall be the duty of the health officer or any other officer of this board when any cattle, sheep, or swine shall be found in a diseased, feverish, or exhausted condition, or when any calves, pigs, or lambs shall be found within the ages respectively named in the preceding section of these rules and regulations, to immediately attach to any such diseased, overheated, feverish, exhausted, or underaged animal, or to the pen or stall in which any such animal or animals may be confined, a label or tag, on which shall be written or printed the words: "Quarantined by the board of health of the city of Bayonne, N. J.," and such inspector or other officer shall immediately report such quarantine at the office of the board, that proper action may be taken relative thereto.

SEC. 72. No person or persons shall kill, scald, pick, or dress any chicken, turkey, duck, goose, or feathered animal within the limits of any market, public or private, within said city, without a permit from this board.

SEC. 73. No cattle, sheep, calves, lambs, hogs, or goats shall be slaughtered, dressed, or hung, or the meat or any part thereof, within said city, wholly or partly within any street, avenue, or sidewalk, or public alley or place, except by special permit in writing from this board.

SEC. 74. No live chickens, geese, ducks, or other fowls shall be killed in any yard, area, cellar, coop, building, premises, or part thereof, or in any market, or any sidewalk or other places within this city, for purposes of sale, without a special permit in writing from this board, and subject to the conditions thereof.

SEC. 75. Every proprietor, owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of any place in said city where cattle, chickens, geese, hogs, or fowls are slaughtered or intended to be slaughtered for sale, shall obtain a permit therefor from this board and shall make an application in writing to the board for a permit, which application shall be accompanied by a plan and written specifications showing location and construction of the proposed building, or if building is already constructed the proposed alteration therein. The fee for such permit shall be the sum of \$2 annually. Every such permit shall be subject to the rules and regulations adopted by this board.

SEC. 76. In every slaughterhouse hereafter constructed or maintained within this city the floors shall be paved with asphalt or some other impervious material, properly

sloped to a well-trapped and permanently grated inlet, having a direct communication with a sewer; the walls thereof shall be covered to a height of 7 feet, with some smooth impervious material; the yards, apartments, and pens connected therewith shall be paved with brick or stone laid in cement or concrete or impervious material and properly sloped to a well-trapped and permanently grated inlet having a direct communication with a sewer. Every slaughterhouse shall be supplied with adequate water supply, and such an arrangement of hose or pipes as will enable the walls, floors, and yards to be effectually washed; and every slaughterhouse and the apartments and pens connected therewith shall be properly ventilated according to the direction and to the satisfaction of this board.

SEC. 77. The owners, agents, lessees, or occupants of all slaughterhouses located within said city are required to provide movable receptacles, with tightly fitting covers, for the purpose of receiving and conveying away blood, filth, offal, and other offensive matters, and these matters must be deposited in the receptacles immediately after slaughtering and removed with all fat, hides, skins, tripe, and bones daily between the hours of 6 p. m. and 8 a. m. No offal shall be permitted to flow into any sewer.

SEC. 78. The owners, agents, tenants, lessees, or occupants of all slaughterhouses shall thoroughly and effectually wash the walls, floors, and yards thereof at least once in every 24 hours, and during the months of May, June, July, August, and September shall distribute twice in each week not less than 25 pounds of chloride of lime about their premises, and shall also remove the contents of any manure pit or manure pile on the premises once in each week, or more often, if so required by this board, during said months. If any of the above requirements should not be complied with the health officer or any officer of this board is hereby directed to carry out the provisions of this section as to the disinfecting and the removal of the contents of said manure pits or piles, at the expense of the said owner, agent, lessee, or occupant.

SEC. 79. No blood pit or privy vault shall remain or be constructed within any slaughterhouse in this city.

Scavengers. (Reg. Bd. of H., June 20, 1912.)

SEC. 80. Every scavenger or person keeping or maintaining an establishment for boiling bones and fat, or for making grease or carrying on any business of a like nature within this city, shall make application to this board for a license to carry on or keep or maintain such business and shall pay to said board for said license each the sum of \$10.

SEC. 81. Each applicant for a license under section 80 shall present to this board an application in writing, verified by oath, made before some person authorized to administer the same, setting forth the place of residence of said applicant, and also stating the particular location, as near as may be, of said applicant's place of abode, and also of said applicant's place of business, which said application shall be accompanied with the amount of said license fee, and this board, upon receipt of any application as aforesaid, may at its discretion grant the desired license, which license may be revoked at the pleasure of the board for cause.

SEC. 82. Scavengers who engage in the business of removing the contents of privy vaults shall cause to be painted upon the wagon box of their wagons, in letters and figures, their name and number of the license, and at night each wagon shall have a lighted lamp on each side of the wagon with plain glass fronts and sides with the number of the license of such wagon painted with black paint on the sides and front of each of said lamps in distinct and legible figures at least 2 inches in size, and so placed that said lamps may be distinctly seen and said number easily read.

SEC. 83. All scavengers engaged in the business of emptying privy vaults, sinks, or cesspools in the city of Bayonne shall do such work in odorless manner and use recep-

tacles for the carriage of putrid matter; which said receptacles shall be perfectly water-tight and air-tight, and contain not less than 5 cubic feet; that in emptying any such privy vault, sink, or cesspool the receptacles used for such purpose shall be filled as near to the place to be emptied as possible; that said receptacles when filled shall be covered by a cover which shall render said receptacle perfectly air-tight.

SEC. 84. The cleaning, emptying, and removing of the contents of privy vaults and cesspools shall be done in an inoffensive manner; in no case shall the contents of any privy vault or cesspool be removed unless the same is properly disinfected before the work is commenced, and also during the progress of the cleaning, and after the completion of the same; and any scavenger having begun any such scavenger work shall, without any interruption or delay, finish the same and shall in every instance leave the privy in as good condition upon the vault as when the work was undertaken.

SEC. 85. All carts, tanks, and other vessels used for the purpose mentioned in the first section must be water-tight; and the same must be thoroughly washed and disinfected immediately after being emptied. Such cleaning and purifying shall always take place at the authorized place of deposit.

SEC. 86. The health officer shall, at least once a month, cause every tank, cart, and other vessel that is used in the business of transporting night soil and other noxious liquids to be carefully inspected; and if any tanks, cart, or vessel shall be found in a leaking condition, or from any cause unfit for use, he shall notify the owner of the same that it must go out of service until placed in good condition.

SEC. 87. No privy vault or cesspool shall be cleaned, emptied or the contents removed, except by a licensed scavenger.

SEC. 88. No cart or other vehicle used in carrying any offal, swill; manure, or the contents of any privy vault, cesspool or sink, shall without necessity therefor, stand or remain, nor shall a needless number gather before or near any building, place of business or other premises, where any person may be; nor shall any such cart or vehicle occupy an unreasonable length of time in loading or unloading, or in passing along any street or through any inhabited place or ground; nor shall any such cart or vehicle, or the driver thereof, or anything thereto appertaining, be (or by any person having a right to control the same, be allowed to be) in a condition detrimental to public health; and when not in use all such carts, vehicles, and all implements used in connection therewith, shall be stored and kept in some place where any noxious odor arising therefrom shall not be detrimental to public health, and in no case will any cart or vehicle or any implement used in connection therewith, be permitted to stand upon any street, alley, wharves or vacant lots, except when actually employed and in use in the business of vault cleaning.

Foodstuffs—Protection of. (Reg. Bd. of H., June 20, 1912.)

SEC. 89. No person shall manufacture, have, offer for sale or sell, any article of food or drink which is adulterated within the meaning of "An act to prevent the adulteration of food and drugs, chapter 217, laws 1907," or of any acts of the legislature thereafter passed, amendatory, supplementary or additional thereto.

SEC. 90. No milk or butter, nor any other food or drink which has been exposed to contamination or infection of any communicable disease, shall be brought into the city of Bayonne, or held or offered for sale in said city.

SEC. 91. No cased, blown, plaited, raised, stuffed, putrid, impure or unhealthy or unwholesome meat, fish, birds or fowls shall be held, bought or sold, or offered for sale for human food, or held or kept in any market, public or private, or in any public place in said city.

SEC. 92. No decayed or unwholesome nuts, or vegetables, or fruits of any description, shall be brought into said city, or held, bought or sold, or offered for or exposed for sale for human food, or held or kept in any market, public or private, or in any public place or store in this city.

SEC. 93. Upon any cattle, meat, fish, bird, fowl, fruit, nuts, or vegetables being found by any inspector or other officer of this board in a condition which renders the same unsafe or unwholesome for human food, it shall be the duty of said inspector or officer to affix to said article or articles a label on which shall be written or printed the words "Condemned by direction of the board of health of the city of Bayonne, N. J.;" and when anything included within the provisions of this section shall be found in numbers, quantity, or bulk it shall only be necessary for said inspector or officer to affix such label on a conspicuous part of the box, tin, basket, compartment, other place, or thing containing the same, and he shall report every such condemnation at the office of the board. And no person or persons shall destroy, deface, or conceal, interfere with, or remove any label affixed by any inspector or officer of this board, as aforesaid. It shall be the duty of the owner or person in charge of any matter or substances that have been condemned to immediately remove the same from any market, street, or place, and convey the same to such place as may be designated by the inspector or officer, and such articles shall not be sold or offered for sale nor in any way disposed of; and in case the owner or person in charge shall fail or neglect or refuse to remove said articles forthwith after having been notified to do so, the same shall be removed by the inspector or other officer of this board, the owner or person in charge paying all expenses therefor.

SEC. 94. Every person being the owner, lessee, or occupant of any room, stall, or place where any meat, fish, birds, fowl, fruit, nuts, or vegetables, designated or held for human food, shall be stored or kept, or shall be held or offered for sale, shall put and keep such room, stall, or place, and its appurtenances in a cleanly and wholesome condition, and every person, whether peddler, huckster, or otherwise, having charge of or interested or engaged, whether as principal or agent, in the care of or respect to the custody or sale of any meat, fish, birds, fowl, fruit, nuts, or vegetables designed for human food, shall put and preserve the same in cleanly and wholesome condition, and shall not allow the same or any part thereof to be poisoned, infected, or rendered unsafe or unwholesome for human food, and shall be securely protected in a manner designated by this board from flies, dust, and dirt, and, as far as the same is possible, by the use of all reasonable means from all foreign or injurious contamination.

SEC. 95. Whenever this board shall have satisfactory evidence that any well, the water of which is used for domestic purposes, has become polluted and rendered unsafe for potable use, notice to discontinue the use of said polluted water shall be sent to the owner, agent, or lessee, or party in charge of said well, and at the discretion of the board, the owner, agent, lessee, or party in charge of said well may be ordered in writing to close or fill up said well. If the said order is not complied with within the time therein specified, this section shall be deemed violated and this board may proceed to cause the said well to be closed or filled up. No well which is to be used for domestic purposes shall be sunk without a permit from this board.

SEC. 96. No doctor, druggist, or other persons shall make, sell, put up, prepare, or administer any prescription, decoction, or medicine under any deceptive or fraudulent name, direction, or pretence; nor shall any false or deceptive representation be made by any person to any other as to the kind, quality, purpose, or effect of any such drug or other medicine.

SEC. 97. No poisonous medicine, decoction, or substance shall be held for sale, or sold, except for lawful purposes and with proper motives, and by persons competent to give the proper directions and precautions as to the use thereof; nor shall any bottle, box, or receptacle thereof be delivered to any person unless the same is marked "poison," nor to any person who the party delivering the same has reason to think intends it for any illegal or improper use or purpose.

SEC. 98. No person shall make, offer, or have for sale, or keep at any place of sale, any "poisonous, unwholesome, deleterious, stale, inert, or adulterated drugs, medi-

cines, or food," or in respect thereto omit any act or thing required, or do any act forbidden by any law or health regulation of this State in any part of this city.

SEC. 99. No calf, or the meat thereof, shall be bought, held, or offered for sale, as such food, in said city, which, at the date of its death, was less than 4 weeks old, or if of less age, less than sixty-five pounds dressed weight. Nor shall any meager, sickly, or unwholesome fish, birds, or fowl be bought, held, sold, or offered for sale as such food in said city; and all such unwholesome substances so offered for sale shall be liable to confiscation as this board shall direct.

SEC. 100. No meat or dead animal above the size of a rabbit shall be taken to any public or private market for food, until the same shall have fully cooled (and all blood shall have ceased dripping therefrom) after its killing, nor unless the entrails, head (unless the same be skinned), horns and feet (large game, spring lambs and hog, dressed veal excepted) shall have been removed. Nor shall gut, fat, or any unwholesome or offensive matter or thing be brought to or near any such market.

SEC. 101. No meat, fish, fruit, vegetables or milk, or unwholesome liquid shall knowingly be bought, sold, held, offered for sale, labeled, or any representation made in respect thereof, under a false name or quality, or as being what the same is not, as respects wholesomeness, soundness, or safety for food or drink.

SEC. 102. No distiller or brewer, or other person shall manufacture, or have or keep for sale any liquid designed for drink or beverage for human beings which would be, if used, dangerous or detrimental to life or health.

SEC. 103. No butcher or dealer shall keep in any market any refrigerator or ice box unless the same be lined with zinc or other metallic substance, so as to be water-tight, nor unless the same be provided with a pipe of lead, zinc, or copper leading therefrom to the nearest gutter or proper waste pipe.

Milk—Production, Care, and Sale. (Reg. Bd. of H., June 20, 1912.)

SECTION 104. (a) No milk shall be received, held, kept, offered for sale, sold, or delivered in this city without a permit in writing from this board and subject to the conditions thereof.

(b) No milk which has been watered, adulterated, reduced, or changed in any respect by the addition of water or other substance, or by the removal of cream, shall be brought into, held, kept, offered for sale, or sold at any place in this city, nor shall anyone keep, have, offer for sale, or sell in the said city and such milk.

The term "adulterated," when so used in this section, means:

First. Milk containing more than 88 per cent of water or watery fluids.

Second. Milk containing less than 12 per cent of milk solids.

Third. Milk containing less than 3 per cent of fats.

Fourth. Milk drawn from animals within 15 days before or 5 days from parturition.

Fifth. Milk drawn from animals fed on distillery waste, or any substance in a state of fermentation or putrefaction or any unhealthy food.

Sixth. Milk drawn from cows kept in a crowded or unhealthy condition.

Seventh. Milk from which any of the cream has been removed.

Eighth. Milk which has been adulterated with water or any other fluid, or to which has been added, or into which has been introduced any foreign substance whatever.

(c) No milk which has been transported or stored in an unclean manner or place shall be sold or offered for sale in this city.

(d) Any milk found to be adulterated, either by the addition of water or any other substance, or by the removal of cream, or which has been brought into or held or offered for sale in this city, contrary to the provisions of sections b and c of this ordinance, may be seized and destroyed by any inspector or other officer of this board.

(e) Any person or persons engaged in the sale of milk in the city of Bayonne shall hereafter, upon request of the health officer of this board or his assistants authorized to inspect milk, furnish a statement as to the locality from which said milk was

procured, and also a full and complete list of the persons from whom said milk was purchased, and the names and addresses of all customers or persons, to whom he or they may sell or deliver milk in this city.

(f) No person shall distribute or sell, or offer for distribution or sale, or have in possession with intention to distribute or sell, any milk which has been produced, in whole or in part, by any animal which is not daily supplied with pure and wholesome water; and no person shall wash or attempt to cleanse any can, bottle, vessel, or utensil used for handling or transporting milk which is intended for distribution or sale, in water which is polluted, contaminated, or impure.

(g) No person having the possession or care of any milk which is intended for sale or distribution shall permit it to be exposed to or contaminated by the emanations, discharges or exhalations from any person sick with any contagious disease, and no person shall distribute or sell, or offer to distribute or sell, or have in his possession with intent to distribute or sell, any milk which has been so exposed or contaminated.

(h) No person having custody of a milk can, bottle, or other vessel used as a container for milk intended for sale or distribution shall place, or permit to be placed, therein any article or substance other than milk or its products, or water or other agent used for cleaning such can, bottle, or vessel.

(i) No person shall send, ship, return or deliver, or cause or permit to be sent, shipped, returned, or delivered to any producer, wholesaler or retailer of milk within this State any can, bottle, or other vessel used as a container for milk containing any articles or substances other than milk or its products.

(j) No milk or cream shall be sold or handled by any person or persons in whose family or residence there is a case of contagious or infectious disease.

(k) There shall be paid for the issuing of all permits mentioned in section *a* of this ordinance the sum of \$2 by the persons obtaining the same annually.

Any person or persons, firm or corporation, violating any of the provisions of this section, shall on conviction thereof pay a penalty or fine of \$50.

Bakers and Bakeries—Bread and other Products to be Wrapped. (Reg. Bd. of H. June 20, 1912.)

SEC. 105. (a) All bread manufactured by the bakers of this city shall be made of good wholesome flour or meal, and no person, firm, or corporation shall sell or offer for sale in this city any poor or unwholesome flour or meal, or any bread, cake, or pie, or other confection, made of poor or unwholesome flour or meal; and no person, firm, or corporation shall sell or offer for sale for human food any bread, cake, or pie, or other confection, which has turned sour or which has not been thoroughly baked.

(b) No person who has consumption, scrofula, or any venereal disease, or any contagious or infectious disease, or any communicable or loathsome skin disease, shall work in any bakery; and no owner, manager, or person in charge of any bakery shall knowingly require, permit, or suffer such a person to be employed in such a bakery.

(c) No bakery shall be located over or under or within 25 feet of any place or building where horses or cows are housed or maintained, or where the process of rendering, gluemaking, fertilizer making, or other foul smelling products are produced.

(d) No bake-shop product shall be sold or offered for sale in the city of Bayonne unless the same is closely wrapped in clean paper covering to be impervious to any pollution whatsoever. Paraffined paper to be used and said wrapping to be done at the shop or plant where said product is made. The use of newspapers or any other waste paper for such wrapping is strictly prohibited.

(e) All buildings or rooms where goods are manufactured or made shall be drained and plumbed in a manner that will conduce to the proper and healthful sanitary condition thereof, and shall have airshafts, windows, or ventilating pipes sufficient to insure ventilation; no cellar, basement, or place which is below street level shall hereafter be used and occupied as a place in which to manufacture biscuits, pies,

bread, crackers, cakes, and confectionery, except where the same was used for that purpose at the time of the passing of this act.

(f) Every room used for a bakery shall be at least 8 feet in height and shall have, if required by the health officer, or assistant health officer, an impermeable floor, constructed of wood properly saturated with linseed oil; the side walls of such rooms shall be plastered or wainscoted, except where brick walls are shown, and if required by said health officer or assistant health officer, shall be whitewashed at least once in three months; the furniture and utensils in such rooms shall be so arranged that the furniture and floor may at all times be kept in a proper and healthful sanitary and clean condition; the health officer shall have the power to order that any bakery shall be cleaned in such manner as he shall direct. No domestic animal, except cats, shall be allowed to remain in a room used as a bakery.

(g) Biscuits, pies, bread, crackers, cake, and confectionery, after the same are made or manufactured, shall be kept in dry and air rooms; the floors, shelves, pans, trays, and every kind of appliances used for storing the same shall be so arranged that they can be easily and thoroughly cleaned.

(h) Whoever shall conduct a place covered by the provisions of this act shall provide a proper wash room and water-closet or closet separate and apart from the room or rooms in which the manufacture of the goods is carried on; no water-closet, earth closet or privy shall be within or communicate directly with the room in which goods covered by the provisions of this act are made or manufactured.

(i) Sleeping places for persons employed in a bakery shall be kept separate from the room or rooms used for a bakery, and the health officer or assistant health officer, or an inspector, may inspect such sleeping places, if they are on the same premises as the bakery, and order them cleaned or changed, in compliance with sanitary principles.

(j) Any person or persons violating any part or paragraph of this section shall be liable to a penalty of \$25.

Ice. (Reg. Bd. of H., June 20, 1912.)

SEC. 106. No ice shall be cut for the purpose of being sold or used in said city from any pond, creek or canal within the limits thereof unless a permit therefor shall be first obtained from this board, and no person or persons shall sell or deliver any ice in said city without first obtaining a permit therefor from this board, which permit may be refused, or revoked by this board, when in its judgment the use of any ice cut or sold, or to be cut or sold, under the same is or would be detrimental to the public health, which permit shall cost the sum of \$1.

Dealers peddling ice, coal, and other articles from the same wagon shall have a separate compartment for the ice.

SEC. 107. The sale or use within the limits of said city of any ice which, in the judgment of this board, is unfit for use, and the use of the same would be detrimental to the public health, is hereby prohibited, and said board, through its officers, may stop, detain, and prevent the bringing of any such ice for the purpose of sale or use within the limits of said city, and also stop and detain and prevent the sale or use of any such ice found within the limits of said city.

Communicable Diseases—Notification, Placarding, Quarantine, School Attendance, Funerals. (Reg. Bd. of H., June 20, 1912.)

SEC. 108. It shall be the duty of every physician to report to the health officer in writing the full name, age, and address of every person suffering from any one of the following infectious diseases, with the name of the disease, within 12 hours of the time when the case is first seen, viz:

Measles, scarlet fever, smallpox, chicken pox, typhus and relapsing fevers, diphtheria, croup, typhoid fever, cholera, tuberculosis, anthrax, glanders, leprosy, tra-

choma and whooping cough, polyo-myelitis, rabies, cerebrospinal meningitis, ophthalmia, neonatorum.

There shall be placed or posted a warning notice of the contagious disease on the building near its main entrance, and it shall be unlawful for any person to interfere with, obstruct, mutilate, or tear down any notice of this board posted in or upon any premises under penalty of \$10.

Where contagions occur in a room in the rear of or connecting with a store, or where the operation of tailoring, laundering, or the manufacturing of merchandise is carried on, said store shall be closed until the premises are fumigated by this board.

SEC. 109. It shall be unlawful for any common carrier to accept for transportation, or to transport or carry within this city any person affected with any of the contagious, infectious, or communicable diseases named or referred to in this section, or any infected article or articles of clothing, bedding, or other property whatsoever, or the body of any person who shall have died of any of said contagious, infectious, or communicable diseases, except the same be inclosed in a hermetically sealed casket, and except a license for such transport be first obtained in writing from this board; and any common carrier knowingly violating any of the provisions of this section shall be liable to a penalty of \$100.

It shall be unlawful for any laundry or laundryman to accept or take from the family in which any contagious or infectious disease exists any clothing or wearing apparel during the period of quarantine, under a penalty of \$10.

SEC. 110. Whenever it shall be deemed necessary by this board to establish the true character of any disease which they may believe to be communicable, a medical examination of the person or persons affected by such disease may be ordered, and such examination shall be permitted by all attendants and persons.

SEC. 111. No principal, teacher, or superintendent of any school and no parent or guardian of any child attending any school shall permit any child sick with any infectious disease, or any child residing with any family in which such disease shall exist, to attend any school until such time as this board or its officer certifies that it can be done without danger of communicating the disease to others.

SEC. 112. (a) In case contagious or communicable disease occurs in this city the persons affected thereby shall, at the discretion of the health officer, be isolated, or they may be removed to such locality as the health officer may order and direct; and all buildings, clothing, property, and premises and vehicles which may become infected by the presence of persons affected by contagious or communicable disease shall be disinfected or fumigated by this board, and said disinfection or fumigation shall be made and performed in such manner and with such materials and within such times and under such provisions as the health officer or board may direct.

(b) No person shall let or hire any house or room in a house in which cholera, small-pox, diphtheria, yellow typhus, typhoid or scarlet fever, or other contagious or infectious diseases has existed without having caused the house or premises connected therewith to be disinfected to the satisfaction of the board of health or health officer. Any person or persons failing to comply with, violating, or offending against any of the provisions of this section shall on conviction thereof forfeit and pay a penalty of \$10.

SEC. 113. Every keeper of any boarding house or lodging house and every inn and hotel keeper in the city of Bayonne shall, within 12 hours, report in writing to this board the same particulars required of physicians by section 108, concerning any person in his or her boarding house, lodging house, inn, or hotel, being attacked with any contagious or infectious disease.

SEC. 114. It shall be the duty of any person knowing of any individual in this city sick of any contagious disease being neglected or not cared for in such manner as to avoid giving such disease to others (and the duty of any physician hearing of any

such sick person who he has reason to think requires attention of the health board) to at once report the facts to the health officer in regard to the disease, dwelling place, and condition of such sick person.

SEC. 115. No person shall bring or cause to be brought in this city any person infected with any contagious disease, except the same be a resident of this city, and then only on a permit granted by this board; and no person shall bring or cause to be brought into this city any article liable to propagate a communicable disease.

SEC. 116. No person shall within this city, without a permit from this board, carry, remove, or cause or permit to be carried or removed, any person sick with smallpox or other contagious disease, or remove or cause to be removed any such person from any building or vessel to any other building or vessel, or to the shore, or to or from any vehicle, or to or from the depot of any railroad in any part of the city.

SEC. 117. There shall not be a public or church funeral of any person who has died of smallpox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, yellow fever, typhus fever, typhoid fever, or any contagious disease, but the funeral of such person shall be private; and it shall not be lawful to invite or permit at the funeral of any one who has died of any of the above diseases, or of any contagious or pestilential disease, or at any service connected therewith, any person whose attendance is not necessary.

SEC. 118. It shall be the duty of every undertaker having notice of the death of any person within this city of smallpox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, yellow fever, typhus fever, ship fever, Asiatic cholera, measles, or any other contagious disease dangerous to the general health of the community, or of the bringing of the dead body of any person who has died of any such disease into this city, to give immediate notice thereof to the board; and no undertaker shall retain or expose or assist in the retention or exposure of the dead body of any such person, except in a coffin or casket properly sealed; nor shall he allow any such body to be placed in any coffin or casket unless the same be immediately permanently sealed. Nor shall he assist in the public or church funeral of any such person. Nor shall any undertaker allow the coffin of any child who has died of any contagious or infectious disease to be placed inside of any coach or carriage at any funeral.

SEC. 119. The clerk of the board shall notify the officers of any public library of the existence and location of any contagious disease, and no book or books shall by such public library be issued to or received from any person or persons afflicted with such contagious disease until permitted by this board.

SEC. 120. Should one or both eyes of an infant become inflamed, swollen, or reddened, or show any unnatural discharge at any time within two weeks after its birth, and no legally qualified practitioner of medicine be in attendance upon such infant at the time, it shall be the duty of the midwife, nurse, attendant, or relation having charge of such infant to report the fact in writing within six hours to this board, and this board shall direct the parents or persons having charge of such infant suffering from such inflammation, swelling, redness, or unnatural discharge of the eyes to immediately place it in charge of the health officer of this board, if unable to pay for medical services.

Dwellings and Lodging Houses—Construction, Ventilation, and Use. (Reg. Bd. of H., June 20, 1912.)

VENTILATION, LIGHT, SEWERAGE, ETC., OF TENEMENT HOUSES AND BUILDINGS.

SEC. 121. No person shall hereafter erect, or cause to be erected, or converted to a new purpose by alteration, any building or structure which, or any part of which, shall be inadequate or defective in respect to ventilation, light, sewerage, or any other usual, proper, or necessary provisions or precaution for the security of life and preservation of health, nor shall the builder, lessee, tenant, or occupant of any such,

or of any other building or structure (within the right or ability of either to remedy or prevent the same) cause or allow any matter or thing to be done in or about such building or structure dangerous or prejudicial to health.

SEC. 122. No owner, agent, or lessee of any building, or any part thereof, shall lease, let, or hire out the same, or any portion thereof, to be occupied by any person, or allow the same to be occupied as a place in which any one may dwell or lodge, except when said buildings or such parts thereof are sufficiently lighted, ventilated, provided and accommodated, and are in all respects in that condition of cleanliness and wholesomeness for which this code or any law of this State provides, or which they or either of them require any such premises to be kept, or which is required for the well-being and health of the inhabitants or occupants thereof. Nor shall any such person rent, let, hire out, or allow, having power to prevent the same to be used, as and for a place of sleeping or residence, any portion or apartment, of any building, which apartment or portion has not at least two feet of its height and space above the level of every part of the sidewalk and curbstone of any adjacent street, nor of which the floor is damp by reason of the water from the ground or house walls, or which is impregnated or penetrated by any offensive gas, smell, or exhalation prejudicial to health; provided, that this section shall not prevent the leasing, renting or occupancy of any cellar or rooms less elevated than as aforesaid, and as a part of any building rented or let, when they are not let or intended to be occupied or used by any person as a sleeping apartment, or as a principal or sole dwelling.

SEC. 123. No person having the right and power to prevent the same, shall knowingly cause or permit any person to sleep or remain in any cellar not having at least 2 feet of its height above the level of the adjacent sidewalk, nor in any bathroom or other room in which there is a water-closet, or in any place dangerous or prejudicial to health, by reason of a want of ventilation or drainage, or by reason of the presence of any poisonous, noxious, or offensive substance or otherwise.

SEC. 124: No owner, lessee, or keeper of any lodging house, boarding house, or manufactory, shall cause or allow the same to be overcrowded, or cause or allow so great a number of persons to dwell, be, or sleep in any such house, or any portion thereof, as thereby to cause any danger or detriment to health. For each adult there shall not be less than 400 cubic feet of air space, and for each child under 12 years of age, there shall not be less than 150 cubic feet of air space.

SEC. 125. No person, being the lessee, manager, conductor, or owner of any theatre, church, or other public buildings, shall cause, permit, or allow the same, or any part or appurtenances thereof, to be so far overcrowded, or inadequate, faulty or insufficient in respect of cleanliness, ventilation, ingress or egress, or in any other particular, as that hereby, or by reason thereof, any avoidable peril shall come or happen to or be incurred, or suffered by any person being properly at or in such building.

SEC. 126. Every person who shall be the owner, lessee or keeper, or manager of any dwelling house, boarding house, lodging house, or manufactory, shall provide or cause to be provided for the accommodation thereof, and for the use of tenants, lodgers, boarders, and workers thereat, adequate privies or water-closets, which shall not be less in number than one separate closet or privy for every 20 occupants of such tenement or lodging house or manufactory, and shall provide separate closets for male and female, and the same shall be adequately ventilated, and shall at all times be kept in such cleanly and wholesome condition as not to be offensive or be dangerous or detrimental to health. And no offensive smell or gases, from or through any outlet or sewer or through any such privy or water-closet, shall be allowed, by any person aforesaid, to pass into such house or any part thereof, or into any other house or building.

SEC. 127. Every owner, lessee, and tenant and manager of any boarding house or manufactory shall cause every part thereof and its appurtenances to be put, and shall thereafter cause the same to be kept, in a clean and wholesome condition, and shall

speedily cause every apartment thereof in which any person may sleep, dwell, or work to be adequately lighted and ventilated; and if the same be a manufactory, shall cause every part thereof in which any person may work to be maintained at such temperature and be provided with such accommodations and safeguards as not, by any reason of the want thereof, or of anything about the condition of any such manufactory or its appurtenances, to cause unnecessary danger or detriment to the health of any person being properly therein or thereat.

No premises shall be rented, let, leased, or occupied for living purposes unless said premises shall have a plentiful supply of pure water suitable for domestic purposes furnished at one or more places in such house or in the yard thereof, so that the same may be adequate and reasonably convenient for the use of the occupants of said house.

Sec. 128. No keeper or other officer or person having control or authority in any jail, prison, or other place where any person may be kept or confined shall needlessly or illegally cause or allow any peril or detriment to the health of any such person by reason of too much heat or cold, or of a want of food, drink, or ventilation, or from the want or neglect of any other reasonable care, protection, or precaution.

Sec. 129. The owner, agent, occupant or other person, having the care of any building used as a dwelling house, or of any other building in which there is a water-closet connected and used, shall furnish the same with a sufficient drain underground to carry off the waste water into a public sewer; or in case the property shall be erected on lands abutting on a street in which there shall be no sewer, then with a suitable privy, the vault of which shall be sunk under ground and built in the manner approved by this board, and of a capacity proportionate to the number of inhabitants of such tenement, or of those having occasion to use such privy, which shall in no case be less in number than one separate privy to every 20 of such inhabitants.

Sec. 130. No house, building or portion thereof, in the city of Bayonne, shall be used, occupied leased, or rented for a tenement or lodging house, unless the same conform in its construction and appurtenances to the requirements of this code, or the ordinances of this board, or of the State board of tenement house supervision.

Sec. 131. Every building shall have in every room which is occupied as a sleeping room, and which does not communicate directly with the external air, a ventilation or transom window, having an opening or area of 3 square feet, which said window shall open upon a properly constructed ventilation shaft, and also, if practicable, a ventilating or transom window of the same opening or area communicating with the entry or hall of the house, or when this is, from the relative situation of the room, impracticable, such last mentioned ventilating or transom window shall communicate with an adjoining room that itself communicates with the entry or hall, and every such house or building shall have in the roof, at the top of the hall, an adequate and proper ventilation of approved form.

Sec. 132. The roof of every building shall be kept in good repair, and so as not to leak, and all rain water shall be so drained or conveyed therefrom as to prevent its dripping on the ground, or causing dampness in the walls, yard or area.

Sec. 133. Every building shall have the proper and suitable conveniences or receptacles for receiving garbage and other refuse matter. No house, nor any portion thereof, shall be used as a place of storage for any combustible article, or any article dangerous or detrimental to health; nor shall any horse, cow, calf, swine, pig, sheep, goat, or fowls be kept in said house.

Sec. 134. Every building and every part thereof shall be kept clean and free from any accumulation of dirt, filth, garbage, or other matter, in or on the same, or in the yard, court, passage, areas, or alleys connected with or belonging to the same. The owner or keeper of any house or part thereof shall thoroughly cleanse all the rooms, passages, stairs, floors, windows, doors, walls, ceilings, privies, cesspools, and drains thereof, or part of the house of which he is the owner or lessee, to the satisfaction of this board, so often as shall be required by or in accordance with any regulation

or ordinance of this board, and shall well and sufficiently whitewash or paint the walls and ceilings of any building as often as deemed necessary by this board or its officers.

SEC. 135. It shall not be lawful hereafter to erect for or convert to the purpose of a tenement or lodging house a building on the front of any lot where there is another building on the rear of the same lot, unless there is clear open space exclusively belonging thereto and extending upward from the ground of at least 10 feet between said buildings, if they are one story high above the level of the ground; if they are two stories, the distance between them shall not be less than 15 feet; if they are three stories, the distance between them shall be 20 feet; and if they are more than three stories high, the distance between them shall be 25 feet. At the rear of every building hereafter erected for or converted to the purpose of a tenement or lodging house, on the back part of any lot, there shall be a clear open space of 10 feet between it and any other building; but when thorough ventilation of such open spaces can be otherwise secured, said distance may be lessened or modified, in special cases, by a permit from this board; provided, however, that in no case the superficial area of such tenement or lodging house, or houses hereafter to be erected, exceed a proportion of 2,000 square feet for every 2,500 square feet of the area of the lot on which the same be erected.

SEC. 136. In every house hereafter erected or converted, every habitable room, except rooms in the attic, shall be in every part not less than 8 feet in height, from the floor to the ceiling, and every habitable room in the attic of any such building shall be at least 8 feet in height from the floor to the ceiling throughout not less than one-half the area of such room. Every such room shall have at least one window connecting with the external air or with a properly constructed ventilating shaft, and over the door a ventilator of perfect construction, connecting it with a room or hall which has a connection with the external air, and so arranged as to produce a cross current of air. The total area of window or windows in every room communicating with the external air shall be at least one-tenth of the superficial area of every such room, and the top of one, at least, of such window shall not be less than 7 feet and 6 inches above the floor, and the upper half, at least, shall be made so as to open the full width. Every habitable room, if it does not communicate directly with the external air, shall be provided with special means of ventilation by separate air-shafts extending to the roof, or otherwise, as this board may prescribe. The cold air duct or fresh air supply for all hot air furnaces must be taken from the outside air.

SEC. 137. Every house erected or converted shall have adequate chimneys running through every floor, or place for a stove, properly connected with one of said chimneys for every family and set of apartments. It shall have proper conveniences and receptacles for ashes and rubbish. It shall have water furnished from public water supply, in one or more places in such house, so that the same may be adequate and reasonably convenient for the use of the occupants thereof. It shall have the floor of the cellar properly cemented, so as to be water-tight. The halls of each floor shall open directly to the external air, or upon a ventilating shaft, with suitable windows at both ends of the hall, and shall have no room or other obstruction to ventilation at either end, unless sufficient light or ventilation is otherwise provided for said hall in a manner approved by this board.

SEC. 138. If this board shall at any time be satisfied that any house or building used as a dwelling house is not provided with suitable toilets and drain, they shall give notice in writing to the owner, agent, occupant, or other person having the care thereof, requiring such owner, agent, occupant, or other person, within such time as they may appoint, to cause a proper and sufficient toilet and drain to be constructed for such building; and in case of neglect or refusal to obey such notice, this board shall cause such toilet and drain to be made for such building at the expense of such owner or agent.

SEC. 139. The wall or fences surrounding any courtyard shall be so constructed as to height and nature of construction as not to impede the free and full circulation of air within said yard.

SEC. 140. The owners, lessees and occupants of any building in this city in which hatchways or well holes exist or shall hereafter be constructed, shall cause the same to be effectually barred or inclosed by railing, gates, or by other contrivances approved by this board, for the prevention of accidents therefrom.

SEC. 141. Wherever it shall be decided by this board or its health officer that any building or premises, or part thereof, is unfit for human habitation, by reason of its being so infected with disease, or by reason of its being in a condition dangerous to health, life, or limb, or to be likely to cause sickness among the occupants, and notice of such decision shall have been affixed conspicuously in the building, or any part thereof, so decided to be unfit for human habitation, and personally served upon the owner, lessee or agent, if the same can be found in the State, requiring all persons therein to vacate such building or part thereof, for the reasons to be stated therein, as aforesaid, such building or part thereof shall, within ten days thereafter, be vacated, or in case of special emergency, within such shorter time as in said notice may be specified.

LODGING HOUSES.

SEC. 142. All lodging houses in which beds are let for lodgers, a permit in writing from this board shall be required, and no person in said city shall have, lease, let or keep any such lodging house, or the lodgings therein, or assist in the keeping, or hiring or conduct the business of any such lodging house, or the lodgings there, except pursuant to the terms and conditions of a permit in writing previously obtained therefor from this board.

DRAINS, ETC.

SEC. 143. It shall be the duty of every person using, making, or having any drain-soil pipe, passage, or connection between any sewer (or with the tidewaters surrounding this city, or the tributaries of the same), and any grounds, building, erection or place of business, and in like manner the duty of the owner and tenant of all grounds, buildings, and erections, and of the parties interested in such place of business, or the business thereat, and in like manner the duty of all departments, officers, and persons (to the extent of the right and authority of each), to cause and require that such drain, soil pipe, passage, and connection shall at all times be adequate for its purpose, and shall convey and allow, freely and entirely, to pass whatever enters or should enter the same; and any person offending against any of the provisions of this section shall forfeit and pay a penalty of \$40.

SEC. 144. Every person, when cleaning any street, shall clean, and every contractor shall cause to be cleaned, the gutters and parts of the streets along which the water will run before using any water or allow the same to be carried or be put into the sewer or into any receptacle therewith connected.

SEC. 145. It shall be the duty of the street commissioner or other proper officer in authority in this city, within 24 hours after receiving notice in writing from this board, or its health officer, so to do, to open, empty, and cleanse any receiving or other basin of any public sewer in this city.

SEC. 146. The proper officers and authorities shall to the extent of their power and ability cause the sewers and drainage of this city to be so well located and constructed, so adequate in size, and to be so kept in repair and so adequately supplied with water, and with such proper arrangements and constructions in every particular that life and health shall not be needlessly exposed, nor suffer unnecessary peril or detriment by their neglect, nor by reason of the defects or deficiencies of any sewers or drainage, or the want thereof.

SEC. 147. No department, agent, officer, or employee of this city, nor any person whatsoever, shall from any sewer or drain, receiving basin or manhole of any sewer or drain in any street or highway in said city, draw off or take out the contents of the same unless they or he shall have at hand and deposit therein such contents in a water-tight and securely covered vehicle or wagon, and in no case allow the same from the time of bringing the same out of said sewer, drain, receiving basin, or manhole to be exposed to the air.

SEC. 148. That no person, persons, company, or corporation shall cause, permit, or allow any sewerage, drainage, factory, refuse, or other foul or offensive liquid or other material to flow, leak, escape, or be emptied or discharged into the waters surrounding this city, excepting under low-water mark, and in such manner and under such conditions that no nuisance can or shall be caused thereby or as a result thereof.

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